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WAR PRISONERS ENJOYING LIFE; MANY WORKING

Captives From British, American Forces Find No Complaint With Accommodations

EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES

Taiwan Army Reveals Portion Of Them Engaged in Riparian Works

American and British soldiers who surrendered to the Imperial Forces on the Hongkong, Malay, Philippine and other southern fronts are enjoying life at the various war prisoners camps in the Japanese mainland, Chosen, and Taiwan at which accommodation has since been found for them, according to the Asahi.

Their treatment is just, in keeping with the moral principle upheld by the Imperial Forces. Their lives are perfectly safe, while they have a guarantee of their subsistence.

The war prisoners at the war prisoners camp in Taiwan are feeling grateful to Lieutenant-General Rikichi Ando, Commander of the Imperial Army in Taiwan, for the books, foodstuffs, cigarettes, and other things which he gave to them when he visited the camp some time ago. Some of them have written to Lieutenant-General Ando, expressing their appreciation of his generosity.

Prisoners Employed

The military authorities have decided to employ these war prisoners, of whom there are a great many, in various undertakings for the extension of the nation's productive power. Many of these prisoners are already engaged in various fields, receiving proper rates of wages for their work.

Symbolizing powerful Japan, vigorous activity is seen in the unloading of cargoes at the Tokyo Port, the front gate to the capital and the supply route for the Tokyo citizens who united as one mass of fire are hard at work in their wartime tasks with the ultimate objective of annihilating America and Britain.

Men wearing beret-like Scotch caps and others wearing British navy caps askance are silently and orderly at work. Some of them, tucking up their sleeves, make a boastful show of their arms tattooed with the names or the faces of their sweethearts.

Work is done in an orderly manner here every day. Efficiency in wharf work has increased since the war prisoners came.

The scene shifts to a certain factory in Kawasaki. Here most of the prisoners are employed in putting away dregs, while some skilled technicians are doing work for grinding steel with suspension grinders. Between the roaring conveyor belts and colossal cranes that wheel round overhead the war prisoners silently use corundum grindstones. They wonder with open eyes at the magnitude of Japan's heavy industries. Overwhelmed with the hugeness of the factory, the diligence of the workers and the almost crushing rythm of production, they are taking part in productivity expansion.

Working in Factories

Let us have a look at another factory. They work at lathes and in putting away dregs in welding, etc. Wielding ten-pound and eight pound hammers, they smooth out jagged steel plates. In lathe work, they are about half as efficient as skilled workers.

These prisoners are most satisfied with being treated as technicians. Observations made by various factories on these prisoners of war are summarized in that they are not dissatisfied with their present work and are working diligently. They make no complaint at all. Some of them even propose to factory managements to utilize their technique in a more efficient way, believing that they have excellent technique. It is true that they are working faithfully and war prisoners are often seen cleaning their machines after their daily work is finished.

The press section of the Imperial Army in Taiwan has issued the following statement, Domei learned from Taihoku over the telephone:

"Accommodation was found some time ago for American, British and Netherlands war prisoners taken by the Imperial Forces in the southern

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His Majesty Extends Sympathy to Thailand Over Recent Floods

His Majesty the Emperor addressed a message of sympathy to King Ananda Mahidol of Thailand on October 11 over the damages wrought by the recent floods in Thailand, it was revealed Saturday in an announcement issued by the Imperial Household Department. The communique added that King Ananda Mahidol sent a reply on October 17 thanking His Imperial Majesty for kind inquiries concerning the flood.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON U.S. ELECTIONS

Okumura Says Outcome Will Have No Real Effect on War Situation

The Japanese people need not pay any attention to the outcome of the recent Congressional elections in the United States, because it has nothing to do with the situation and progress of the War of Greater East Asia, Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information declared Saturday in commenting upon the results of the United States elections before the Cabinet on Friday, according to the Asahi.

Mr. Okumura's comment on the election situation was substantially as follows:

"Before the recent Congressional elections in the United States, the Democrats and Republicans made a joint pledge to fight the war to a finish. The Republicans have scored satisfactory results in the elections. The Roosevelt Administration was originally based on a peace policy and its responsibility for having participated in the war has considerably weakened its stand. Thomas Dewey of the Republican Party is an out and out war advocate and naturally the gains made by the Republicans will spur the war fever of America.

"It was once observed in America and elsewhere that the United States might come back to the Monroe Doctrine, but nothing is more absurd than this, because this means that the United States would have to go back to 170 years ago, a thing which is absolutely impossible. If the United States tries to stop the war, this would surely result in ruining the present large-scale munitions industry of that country and cause a great panic in consequence.

"All in all, the United States is now on its earnest way to carry through the war. Objectively, it is absolutely impossible for that country to go back to its former condition. In these circumstances, it can be said that regardless of whether the Roosevelt Administration is strengthened or weakened as a result of the recent elections, the war will be a protracted one. It is necessary for Japan to grasp the real substance of the capitalistic national trait of the United States and to resolve to fight the war to a successful conclusion, regardless of the results of the elections."

FARMLAND DEVELOPMENT IS PLANNED IN HONGKONG

Afforestation, Production of Fodder for Livestock Are Included in Scheme

Domei

HONGKONG, November 6.—Comprehensive plans for the development of farmland in the Kowloon district are being drafted by the Government-General of Hongkong, it was revealed today.

The present plans include a ten-year afforestation scheme envisaging the creation of a spacious forestry zone, as well as a gigantic five-year plan for the creation of a 600-chobu vegetable field making Hongkong and its surrounding districts self-sufficient in fruits and vegetables.

A five-year plan for producing fodder sufficient to feed the livestock required in the Hongkong district as well as a five-year scheme for expanding the existing 600-chobu orchard zone in Kowloon to 1,400 chobu with the assistance of the Taiwan Development Company also are under consideration.

The conversion of the existing swampy zone into irrigated rice-fields also is included in the present farmland development plans.

PLAN TO BOOST WAR INDUSTRY IS ANNOUNCED

Government Approves 4-Point Scheme to Expand Output Of Key Products

ALL ITEMS ENUMERATED

New Measure Will Be Put Into Effect in 1943-44 Fiscal Year

The Commerce and Industry Ministry has approved a four-point plan for strengthening further the nation's wartime industrial structure. The measure, which will be placed in effect in the 1943-44 fiscal year starting on April 1 of next year, would achieve the following four objectives:

1. A phenomenal expansion in the output of the more important branches of the mining industry.
2. In heightening the degree of precision of important machinery.
3. A phenomenal expansion in the output of the more important branches of the chemical industry.
4. A vigorous conduct of experimental studies in materials in the Southern Area with which the supplies of materials in Japan might be replenished.

The statement of the Commerce and Industry Ministry follows:

1. Item concerning the increase of the productive efficiency of principal mining industries.

Policy

A fixed standard of productive efficiency is to be established. At the same time various concrete measures are to be adopted to increase the productive efficiency of individual mines and factories. The aim of all these steps is to strengthen the total productive power of the industries concerned by increasing the productive efficiency of individual industries. The state of production of important materials at the present moment was taken in view in deciding to adopt these measures.

Important Points of the Plan

a. Standards of efficiency are to be established for the iron industry, coal industry, and important machinery industries during the 1943-44 fiscal year.

b. The ratio of the working of equipment, ratio of the use of principal materials, and labor efficiency by unit output are to be taken into consideration in fixing the standards of efficiency. The standards are to be such as will meet the needs of wartime production.

c. The standards of efficiency are to be fixed by the Government.

d. The various control associations, the Nippon Efficiency Institute, and the Association for Service to the State Through Industry are to be utilized in conducting investigations with regard to the determination of the standards of efficiency. The representatives of these organizations are to form what is provisionally called the Commission on the Establishment

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Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 8th day of the 12th month of the 16th year of Showa.

11th Imperial Rescript Observance Day Today

'Curb Wastefulness' Slogan Today On Imperial Rescript Observance

Compared With Tense Atmosphere Prevailing This Time Last Year, Nation Now Has Only to Advance Firmly Toward Chosen Objective

Today is the 11th Imperial Rescript Observance Day. Compared with the tense atmosphere prevailing about this time last year, the 100,000,000 nationals of the Japanese Empire today have only to advance firmly toward their chosen objective, the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

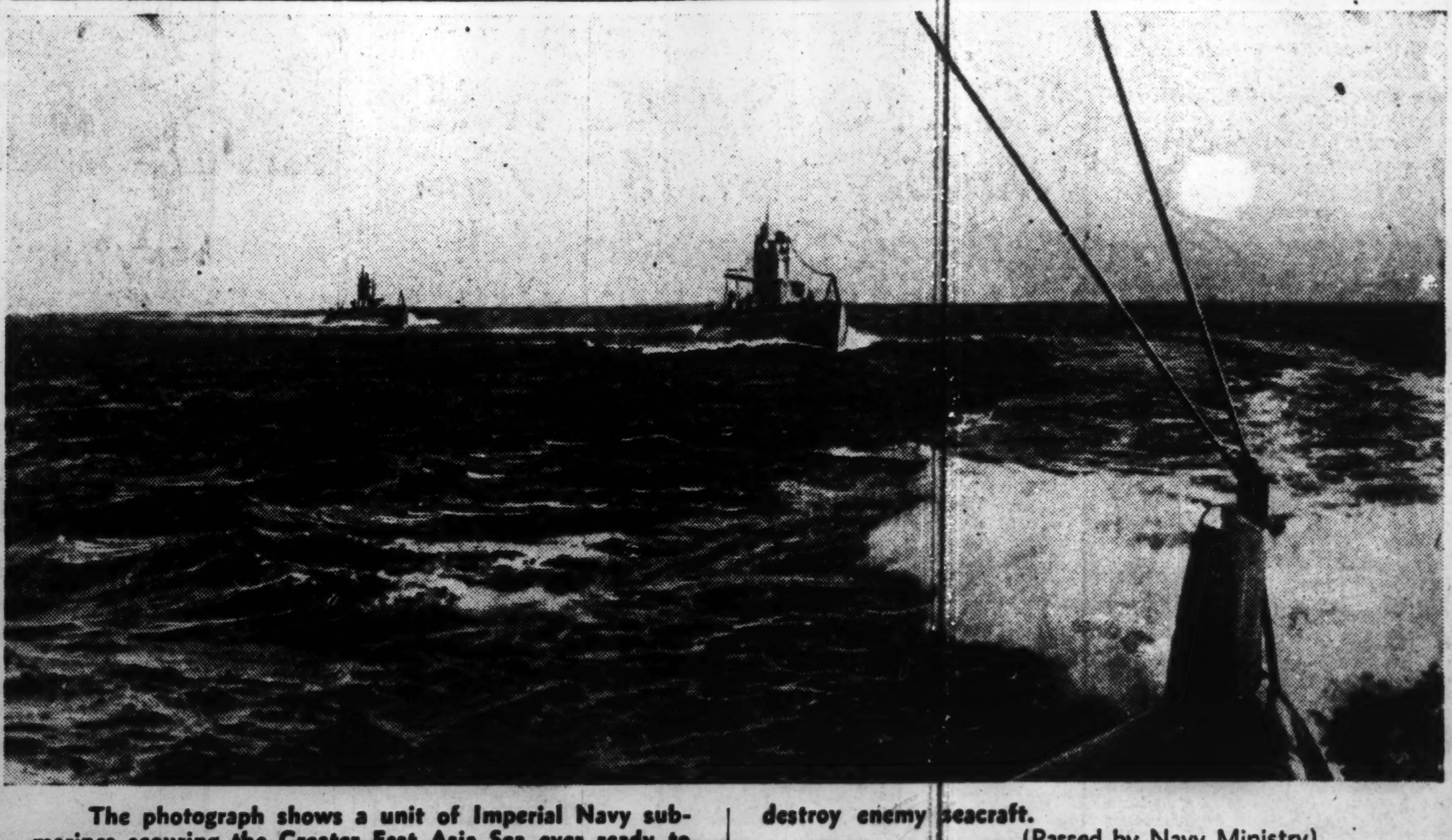
The Imperial Rescript Observance Day is an occasion for reflection anew on the Imperial Rescript. The Imperial Rule Assistance Association also announces an item to be put into practice on that day.

The item for practical application today is "to curb wastefulness." Keeping in mind that production even in a grain of rice, or a fragment of charcoal or a single light there has been involved unlimited labor and effort, the following items should be put into practical application, according to the Imperial Rule Assistance Association:

1. All edible parts of food should be completely utilized, the skin, bones, leaves, ends and so forth.
2. All left-overs should be devised into some new dishes.
3. Devices and methods should be contrived for a more economical use of fuel and electricity.
4. The owners and managers of inns, restaurants and other eating places should themselves undertake as well as lead their employes to-

(Continued On Page 2)

Imperial Navy Submarines in Search of the Enemy



The photograph shows a unit of Imperial Navy submarines scouring the Greater East Asia Sea ever ready to destroy enemy seacraft. (Passed by Navy Ministry)

DIET TO BEGIN 81ST SESSION DECEMBER 24

Boosting of War Production And Fighting Strength Will Be Stressed

ANNOUNCED ON SATURDAY

Outlines of Bills to Be Submitted Expected to Be Completed by Month's End

The 81st session of the Imperial Diet, the second regular session since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, will be convened on December 24, it has been announced in the Official Gazette dated Saturday.

Significant will be the mission of the forthcoming Diet session when the question of productivity expansion and the bolstering of fighting strength in particular and further strengthening of the total national structure will claim the first and foremost attention.

In order to ensure smooth operation of the Diet at the coming session, the Government at the Cabinet meeting held on October 15 decided (1) to complete by November 10 the naming of the bills to be introduced at the coming session, (2) to determine the outlines of the bills by November 24 and (3) to complete the drafting of the bills by December 22.

With the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association extending full support to the Government, the Diet will make speedy deliberations on the bills to be submitted. By mobilizing the Investigation Committee of the Diet and the Political Affairs Investigation Committee of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, the Diet will make preliminary deliberations as soon as the Government has determined the outline of the new bills.

There has been increasing concern on the part of the nation at large over the question of bolstering fighting strength. Reflecting this national concern, there has recently been organized the League of "Economic" Diet Members, while the Council for Boosting Fighting Strength will be created shortly within the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, indicating a tendency on the part of the people to propel fighting strength expansion by their autonomous efforts.

Sincere and lively discussions are expected to center on the question of productivity expansion, the principal topic at the forthcoming session of the Diet, and it is anticipated that, with close cooperation between the Government and people, an iron structure for the prosecution of the war will be perfected.

Shigemitsu Sees Premier

Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, called on Premier General Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence Saturday afternoon and reported on conditions in China.

21 ENEMY SUBMARINES SUNK BETWEEN JULY TO OCTOBER; GUERRILLA TACTICS BEATEN

Training Facilities For Men in Air-Ocean Transport Stressed

To increase the quantity and quality of those serving in aerial and ocean transportation, the Communications Ministry is advancing preparations to expand training establishments for pilots, mechanics, ground crew men, and men to serve in various types of vessels, according to Domei. The step has been taken because, to strengthen aerial and ocean transportation, so vital to wartime Japan, it is absolutely necessary to better and increase the number of those serving in these fields. The training will lay as much stress on spirit as on technique, thus to drive forward to a successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia, Domei said.

MERCHANT MARINE EMPHASIZED BY ITAI

Official Says Nation Must Appreciate Activities of Men in Ocean Transport Service

"The people on the home front, in expressing their thanks for the brilliant results of the Imperial Navy, must, at the same time, show their appreciation for the heroic activities of the men in the service of our merchant marine—men who are serving with their lives in the cause of their fighting nation."

So said Minoru Itai, chief of the general affairs department of the Nippon Ocean Transportation Service Association, Saturday, in his comment on the Imperial Headquarters announcement the same afternoon on the sinking by the Imperial Navy Units of 21 enemy submarines and 34 merchantmen aggregating 252,400 tons between the latter part of July and the latter part of October. The communique added that in the same period, two Japanese submarines and 29 merchant vessels were lost.

"The nations of the world are today doing their utmost to produce more ships," Mr. Itai said. "Our enemy America has begun in earnest to produce ships depending on its huge production capacity. However, no matter whether there are many ships, they would be of no use if there are no men to move them. It is one of the important requirements of wartime Japan to rear superior men to serve in the merchant marine.

"I do not believe there are any men as courageous as the men who serve on Japanese vessels. In the Japanese merchant marine, the men work during raging seas, swinging three and four meters over the sides of the ships. And during long voyages, when sometimes we are unable to issue additional clothing, the stokers, to whom tabi (Japanese socks) are essential, work silently and steadily on bare feet. They stay at their posts with the firm determination to serve their nation.

"Such courageous and superior men cannot be produced in a short space of time. To maintain this excellent tradition, the Ocean Transportation Association is working to foster interest in the sea and to gather new men, cooperating with the Production Service Association on land. The Ocean Transportation Service Association trains these men, and at the same time cares for their families, thus working to increase and better the Japanese merchant marine. It is the unshakable determination of those connected with ocean transportation to produce men who can win against any enemy and thus assure final victory in the construction of Greater East Asia."

Burma Resumes Telegraph

C.P.S.

RANGOON, November 2.—Telegraphic communications between Burma, Japan Proper, Japanese possessions and occupied territories in the South Seas region, Manchoukuo, and places in China's peace area has been resumed.

34 Merchantmen Also Sent to Bottom by Imperial Fleet

FOE'S TRADE HIT

Strict Vigilance and Efforts to Push Nation's Shipbuilding Program Is Stressed

Imperial Navy Units between the latter part of July and the latter part of October sank 21 enemy submarines and 34 enemy merchantmen totaling 252,400 tons, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. Saturday.

The communique said during the same period the Imperial Navy lost two submarines and 29 merchantmen aggregating 122,500 tons.

The announcement follows:

"1. Imperial Navy Units between the latter part of July and the latter part of October sank 21 enemy submarines. During the same period we lost 29 merchantmen totaling 122,500 tons.

"2. Imperial Navy Units during the above-mentioned period sank 34 enemy merchantmen totaling 252,400 tons. During this period we lost two submarines.

Guerrilla Tactics Beaten

By sending to the bottom 21 enemy submarines (including the six announced to have been sunk since the first Battle off the Solomons) between the latter part of July and the latter part of October, the Imperial Navy has torn to shreds the enemy's submarine guerrilla tactics.

This, along with the sinking of 50 enemy submarines and the destroying of another 38 since the start of the war up to July 10, as previously announced, has dealt a thoroughgoing blow to the enemy's guerrilla forces in all the seas in the Eastern Hemisphere which are under our control.

Pinning its only hope for recovery from the successive miserable defeats on submarine guerrilla tactics, the United States has been making frantic infestations in all the seas. But our marine inner line units which are constantly on vigil for the defense of our mainland have spotted and brought death and destruction to enemy undersea craft not only in the waters around Japan but in the Pacific, the Indian Ocean and in all the seas in the South.

Side by side with the advance of part of our Naval Forces in the Atlantic, the Imperial Navy has been making breath-taking activities in the Pacific, in the Indian Ocean and in all the other waters for the destruction of the enemy's trade.

Making a thrust deep into the enemy's territory, Imperial Naval Forces in the middle of September sank two enemy oil tankers, totaling 14,000 tons, off the western coast of the United States.

Ten enemy cargo boats, totaling 74,000 tons, fell prey to the Imperial Navy in the vicinity of Ceylon island in the Indian Ocean.

Between the latter part of July and the latter part of October a total of 34 enemy merchantmen, totaling 252,400 tons, were claimed by the Japanese Navy.

Enemy Trade Menaced

This, side by side with the German submarine activity in the Indian Ocean, has been seriously menacing the enemy's trade routes.

Behind these brilliant exploits is a precious sacrifice we have paid in the loss of two submarines and in the loss of 29 merchantmen, totaling 122,500 tons, at the hands of enemy submarines, etc. that slipped through the cordon spread by our Navy.

War means consumption. Arms, ammunition, seacraft, clothing, etc. are all consumed for the prosecution of war. In waging a war on which the destiny of a nation is staked, this war of consumption must be won through. Therein lies the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

In view of the importance of seacraft, the Imperial Navy, defying all difficulties, has been making every effort for the protection and equip-

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HEALTH CONDITIONS IMPROVE IN JAVA

All Epidemics Except Malaria Checked—Facilities Are Greatly Improved

Domei

BATAVIA, November 6.—Considerable improvement has been shown in the sanitary conditions and public health in Java since the inauguration of the Japanese Military Administration, Dr. Toraichi Kosugi of the Japanese Military Administration here said today on his return from a 20-day inspection trip throughout the island.

In an effort to promote the health of the native inhabitants, he revealed, the Japanese authorities have been sponsoring radio calisthenics and holding various field meets for the people at large.

Not only that, Dr. Kosugi continued, but the Japanese authorities have repleted medical facilities to stamp out diseases long prevalent in Java.

"During my inspection trip," Dr. Kosugi said, "I felt strongly that a knowledge of health is notably lacking among the native inhabitants. As a result, they take it for granted that if they are afflicted with malaria, diphtheria or cholera, they are doomed to die."

Epidemics Conquered

But since the Japanese authorities took over the administration of the former Dutch island, all epidemics, except malaria, apparently have ceased to be a problem, he said.

In cases of pest, small pox, malaria, and trachoma, the provincial authorities regularly dispatch traveling doctors to offer medical care, he said. Every three-month-old baby is required to be vaccinated while all school children in the island are undergoing medical examinations by official physicians.

Turning to the shortage of medical men in Java, Dr. Kosugi said that the number of physicians is exceedingly small in comparison with the native population, partly because the natives were financially unable to consult doctors even when ill. This deplorable situation must be quickly remedied by inviting medical men from Japan and educating natives for the medical profession, he added.

"There are approximately 50 students who were about to be graduated from medical schools here but who were compelled to quit school because of the outbreak of hostilities in their country," Dr. Kosugi said, "but they soon will be given examinations at the end of this year and if they pass they will be given doctors' certificates and will be allowed to practice."

The official Public Health Institute in Batavia, he revealed, has been carrying on research on the bacteria of contagious diseases, vitamins, drinking water, effects of drugs, all for the promotion of public health in this rising island of Java.

21 Enemy Submarines Sunk by Japanese Navy

(Continued From Page 1)

ment of seacraft, while our marine inner line Units are exerting their utmost to hold our trade routes securely and to destroy the enemy's warfare.

It is to be expected, however, that enemy submarines and aircraft, by their very nature, will continue to engineer infestations if there is the slightest chance. The fact must not be lost sight of that the enemy's hostile sentiments against Japan are being intensified. The United States' aim of building 8,000,000 tons of shipping, 12,000 aircraft, etc. during this year has been attended with fair progress.

In the first and second Battles off the Solomons since August 8 and in the battle of the South Pacific the enemy's deadly resistance was clearly seen.

Strict Vigilance

Our inner line units and the crews of seacraft as well as those engaged in maritime transportation and shipbuilding, like the officers and men on the front lines, putting up with all hardships are making assiduous efforts in dead earnest for keeping vigilance, for the protection of transportation and for shipbuilding.

The nation at large is urged to take this to heart and to put their total strength into propelling our shipbuilding program until our ultimate objective of securing the total eclipse of America and Britain has been achieved.

War Prisoners Enjoying Life; Many Working

(Continued from Page 1)

campaign at the war prisoners camp in Taiwan. A portion of these war prisoners already are engaged in riparian works and land reclamation."

Telegraphic Service Between Japan, Burma, To Start November 10

Telegraphic service between Japan Proper and Burma will be inaugurated on November 10, it was learned Saturday. It is recalled that telegraphic services between Java, Sumatra, the Philippines, Guam and Japan Proper were resumed recently. Service will be limited to Japanese phonetic signs, kana, and romaji for the time being. The tolls will be three yen for the first five kana and one yen per additional five words, and ¥3.60 for the first three romaji and ¥1.20 for each additional word.

PLAN TO EXPAND OUTPUT REVEALED

(Continued From Page 1)

of Standards of Productive Efficiency to facilitate the way in which the organizations will be utilized in the matter.

e. The work of inspecting the efficiency rate of the mines and factories which are to observe the standards of efficiency and guiding the work of these mines and factories is to be undertaken by the various control associations with the cooperation of the Nippon Efficiency Institute and the Association for Service to the State Through Industry. In this work the control associations will be under the supervision of officials in charge of engineering, mining, and labor affairs.

f. A system is to be established for granting rewards to companies, factories, and places of work which have made a contribution toward the increase of productive efficiency and to officials and employees of companies, factories, and places of work who have promoted such a contribution.

2. Item concerning the heightening of the accuracy of important machinery.

Policy

There is a need of increasing the efficiency of machine tools of particularly urgent necessity and of improving the quality of cast metal for use in the manufacture of high-class machinery in order to raise the level of the machinery industry of our country. In order to meet this need, the system of inspection of machine tools is to be strengthened. This would stimulate the production of superior grades of machine tools. With regard to cast metal for use in the manufacture of machinery, the inspection system and the arrangements for technical guidance are to be made adequate. The motive of these measures is to realize a speedy increase in the rate of precision of the more important of machinery.

Key Points of the Plan

I. A system for the recognition by the Government of superior machine tools is to be effected. At the same time, the system for the inspection of machine tools is to be strengthened. The results of the working of the system of recognition is to be considered in deciding which industrialists will be permitted to operate under the Machine Tool Industry Law and which factories should be permitted to take steps to expand their production under the same law.

a. The products of those engaged in the machine tools industry throughout the country are to be examined by the National Machinery Inspection Institute and the machine tool inspection institutes in the principal prefectures.

b. The Commerce and Industry Minister is to recognize the capacity of superior grades of machine tools produced by superior makers under the regulations governing the recognition of machinery. In doing so, the Minister will be guided by the results obtained by the inspection institutes.

c. The National Machinery Inspection Institute is to undertake the examination of the products of principal makers. It also is to guide the machine tool inspection institutes in the principal prefectures in their work of inspection.

d. In inspecting the products of makers, the National Machinery Inspection Institute and the machine tool inspection institutes in the principal prefectures are to give technical guidance to the makers.

II. The quality of high-class cast metal is to be improved.

a. The Important Machinery Industry Law is to be applied to enterprises engaged in the manufacture of cast metal for use in the manufacture of high-class machinery. The motive of the measure is to establish these enterprises on a firmer footing.

b. Technical guidance by itinerant officials is to be given to factories turning out cast metal for high-class machinery.

c. Institutes for inspection of metallic material is to be established in the principal prefectures. These institutes are to undertake the inspection of high-class cast metal and other important metallic material. The National Machinery Inspection Institute is to give guidance to these institutes.

3. Item concerning the expansion and strengthening of the production of important industrial chemicals.

Policy

Steps are to be taken to increase the production of the more important of industrial chemicals needed by the munitions industry. They will include measures to bring about a speedy extension and adjustment of production facilities, and promote the study of the manufacturing methods.

Key Points of the Plan

a. Various measures are to be adopted to increase the production of principal materials for explosives like ammonium nitrate, nitric acid, glycerine, benzol, and toluol and of important catalyzers. They include the securing of the supplies of necessary materials, extension of production facilities, and the giving of technical guidance in public to manufacturers of these materials.

b. As a step toward increasing the production of aluminum, the Institute of Industrial Research is to be made to inquire into the reform of the method of refining aluminum by electrolysis and investigate the improvement of the method of manufacturing cryolites and electrodes.

c. As a step toward increasing the production of isobutanol and other high-class aviation fuel, the Institute of Industrial Research is to be made to study the equipment for the manufacture of these materials and to take steps to bring about an improvement in the method of manufacturing the materials.

d. As a step toward achieving a phenomenal increase in the production of chemicals of high degrees in purity for use in experiments, the Institute of Industrial Research is to be made to investigate and to undertake the manufacture of the chemicals.

4. Item concerning the promotion of the study of the method of utilizing materials in the Southern Area.

Policy

Steps are to be taken to promote on a planned basis the experimental study of the utilization of materials in the Southern Area. The underlying idea is to make good the shortage of materials in Japan with materials in the Southern Area.

Key Points of the Plan

a. Experimental studies are to be conducted to see how to replenish the supplies of important products of the mining industry in Japan with materials in the Southern Area.

b. The Chemical Board and other Government offices upon consultation with other Government organizations concerned is to determine what materials in the Southern Area are needed in Japan.

c. The experimental studies are to be conducted by the various governmental institutes of research under the jurisdiction of various Ministries and civilian companies, organizations, and research institutes.

d. The Government is to grant subsidies to civilian companies, organizations, and research institutes which are to conduct the studies. The Technical Board, upon consultation with the various Government offices concerned, will distribute the subsidies. The Board and the various Ministries concerned are to give guidance to institutes in the conduct of their experimental studies.

FILIPINOS HAVE RETAINED THEIR ORIENTAL TRAITS

Despite 40 years of domination of the United States, the Philippine people generally have been found to possess their Oriental characteristics. This is the conclusion drawn by Hidemi Kon, a prominent writer and a member of the Japanese Army Publicity corps, on the basis of his experiences in the archipelago.

Mr. Kon arrived in Fukuoka from Manila Wednesday and left for Tokyo Thursday after an overnight stay.

What comparatively high standard of civilization the Philippine people have attained under American rule is very superficial and is evident only among a few wealthy Filipinos. However, Mr. Kon added, the bulk of the Philippine people have preserved their Oriental characteristics.

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Today's Press Comments

Sunday, November 8, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Retaliation for Inhumanity

ASAHI—Our Government has filed strong protests with the governments of America and Canada for their inhuman and brutal treatment of Japanese since the outbreak of the present war, and with the British government in India for its outrageous action against Japanese residents there. The Government also announced that it had been informed of the complete disregard for international law in the British treatment of German prisoners of war and the intention of the British to apply this ruthless maltreatment also upon Italian prisoners of war. The Japanese Government made it known that if the British did not reform their attitude the Japanese Government, cooperating with German steps of retaliation, would change its treatment of British prisoners under Japanese control and force Britain to reconsider.

The treatment accorded prisoners and enemy non-combatants by the Japanese Government has been and is more than magnanimous. This comes from the spirit of Bushido, the determination to fight righteously, and the considerate treatment given prisoners and internees has been praised by representatives of the International Red Cross and by the enemy nationals themselves. However, with the enemy continuing to treat the Japanese with inhuman cruelty it may be a case of oversimple honesty to adhere rigidly to the principles of international law. Such oversimple honesty is not the way to show our sympathy for the Japanese and the nationals of our allies unfortunately in the savage hands of our enemies.

It is natural that we should consider steps of reprisal, and whether or not we will be forced to carry them out depends on whether or not the enemy governments immediately reform their ways. Our nation and our people must always remember that the only ray of happiness which can reach our fellow Japanese suffering under outrageous maltreatment is Japan's complete victory. We must further strengthen our determination to crush America and Britain.

Key Policy on Production Increase

SANGYO KEIZAI—The best means for Japan to realize the strengthening of production is to utilize materials obtained in the Japanese-occupied territories. Alive to this, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has announced its key policy which is calculated to strengthen production through the utilization of resources in the southern areas under Japan's occupation. The policy will be enforced for the next fiscal year. The policy embodies four cardinal items.

It is understood that the Government is determined to direct production at factories and mines, thereby raising the productive capacity of machines and technique. This policy means that the Ministry will emerge from its traditional attitude of the mere supervision of industry to direct contact with real productive domains. This is a great orientation in commercial and industrial administration.

In short, the Ministry intends to utilize materials to the fullest extent through technical improvement. This will surely contribute to the increase and strengthening of production.

NISEI BODY WILL HOLD FALL MEETING SATURDAY

With delegates from Hiroshima, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Yokohama and Tokyo, the annual general meeting of the Nisei Association of Nippon will be held at the Navy Museum Hall (Kaigun-kan) at Harajuku, Shibuya, on Saturday November 14, according to an announcement made by Soyen Yamashita, general-secretary of the Association. The meeting will begin at 5 p.m. with the reports on finance and activities of the organization during one-year period since its establishment last November.

After the business meeting, the evening will be devoted to reports of Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Japanese Ambassador to America, on how the Nisei are carrying on despite their isolation from their parents. Admiral Nomura is then expected to give words of encouragement to the Nisei members of the organization. Other notables from various walks of life will also be present to address the Nisei and stress their role in the current War of Greater East Asia.

Prior to the general meeting, delegates and officials of the Association will hold a special session at the Matsumotoro restaurant in Hibiya Park in the morning to go over the future programs of the organization and other important business.

On Sunday, there will be a special baseball tournament at the preparatory division of Meiji University to vie for the Sawada trophy, presented by Mrs. Renzo Sawada, adviser to the Association.

SIXTH TOKYO CHAMBER SYMPHONY CONCERT

BACH CYCLE

(2nd Evening)

Tokyo Chamber Symphony Orchestra

Under the baton of KLAUS PRINGSHEIM

Tues., Nov. 17, at 6:30 p.m.

at Aoyama Kaikan

Soloists:

Takiko Ohmura (Violin) Seiichi Sonoda (Tenor)

Kazunori Sato (Flute) Seiichi Hayakawa (Flute)

Continuo: SONOKO TANAKA

Program

Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 in G major

Violin Concerto in A minor

Cantata No. 55 "Ich armer Mensch, ich Suendenknecht"

Branenburg Concerto No. 4 in G major

Admission: A-¥2.80, B-¥1.40 (Incl. tax)

Advance Booking at Play Guide, Music Stores, and Aoyama Kaikan.

The 4th Concert

TOKYO PIANO TRIO

Monday, Nov. 16, at 7 p.m.

Nihon Seinenkan Hall

Piano: SUZUKI-MASAYASU

Violin: OHNO-HISANAO

Cello: UTIDA-MITUYO

Program

1. Mozart: Piano Trio in B Flat Major
2. Haydn: Piano Trio in C Major
3. Smetana: Piano Trio in G Minor

Admission: ¥2.50, ¥1.50 (Incl. tax)

Advance Booking at Play Guide, Music Stores and Nihon Seinenkan.

GERMANS LASH OUT IN COUNTER-THRUST

Numerically Superior British Lose Heavily in Attacks on Egyptian Front

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, November 6.—Counting on their numerical superiority and pushing forward, with desperate recklessness, vanguards of the British 8th army today reached a point midway between Bir Fuka and Marsa Matruh, according to latest reports reaching here from the North African front. However, the Axis forces have unleashed a furious counter-offensive and in the bitter fighting resulting the British are suffering heavily.

In the southern part of the Kattara Depression, Axis forces which had been inactive for some time suddenly lashed out in an intense attack upon British positions and, together with the furious activity of the air arm, are securing a position to assault the rear of the British westward advancing army. German military circles view the start of mobile warfare as being favorable to the Axis forces, pointing out that that is the type of warfare most suited to Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel's strategical talents.

Observers believe that Field-Marshal Rommel will show his ability to the full, maneuvering the British into a fatal position. They point out that the numerically-superior British have succeeded in advancing somewhat only with tremendous sacrifices and that they will be placed in a fatal position when the Axis forces move out in a counter-offensive.

Reports indicate that the British have suffered innumerable tank, airplane and troop losses and that they are rushing reinforcements and replacements from Gibraltar and Malta over the extremely dangerous Mediterranean route.

Presents Gifts to Japanese

C.P.S.

NANKING, November 2.—Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister, and Chairman of Directors of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association, made a present to the Japanese chess players, who had a tournament with Chinese players.

'Curb Wastefulness' Rescript Day Slogan

(Continued From Page 1)

ward prevention of wastefulness in food, fuel and electricity.

Hiroya Ino, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry participated in the radio broadcast at 7:30 p.m. Saturday of the Neighborhood Association meeting at the home of Kihachiro Ozaki, the well-known poet, head of a Neighborhood Association in Suginami-ku.

This morning, Katsuroku Aikawa, head of the Practice Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, was to speak over the radio for 15 minutes at 7:00 a.m. with regard to the Imperial Rescript.

KAWAHARA, KODA PROMOTED

Named Counselors of Embassies At Berlin and Vichy

Shun-ichiro Kawahara and Jotaro Koda, both First Secretaries of Embassy, were promoted to the status of Counselor of the Embassy and respectively assigned to the Japanese Embassies at Berlin and Vichy, it was announced on Saturday by the Foreign Office.

The announcement also included Hideo Inumaru, Secretary of the Education Ministry, to serve concurrently in the Investigation Bureau of the Foreign Office as an investigator.

DENURINGAN

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NAIGAI KAGAKU SEIHIN K.K.

Terashita-cho, Oi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Piano Recital by

SUMIE SAKKA

Sun., Nov. 15 at 7 p.m.

Gunjin Kaikan

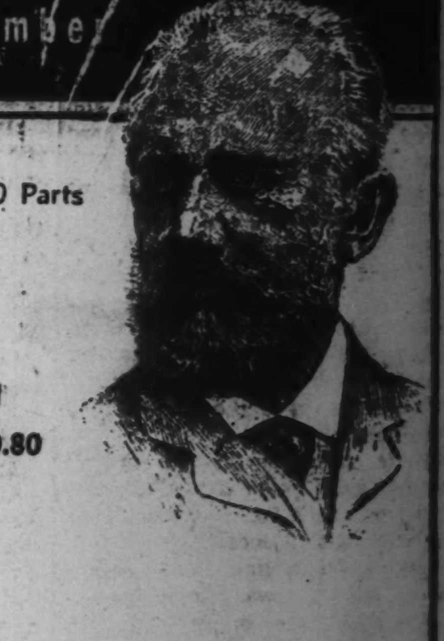
Program

1.	Brahms:	Six divertissemants for the Piano
2.	Beethoven:	Sonata in F Minor (Appassionata)
3. a)	Rameau:	Gavotte and Variation
b)	Corelli:	Madrigal
c)	J. Raff:	Rigaudon
4. a)	Chopin:	Scherzo
b)	"	Berceuse
	Sauer:	Vienna Echoes (Vienna Waltz)

Admission: ¥3.50, ¥2.50, ¥1.40 (All Reserved)—Inc. tax

Advance Booking at Play Guide, Takeuchi Music Store, Mita 1-chome, and Gunjin Kaikan.

MASTER WORKS SETS for November



TSCHAIKOWSKY—Symphony No. 4 in F minor. In 10 Parts

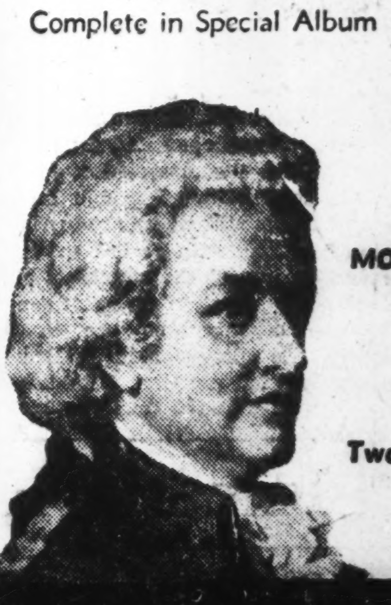
The Concertgebouw Orchestra

Conducted by WILLEM MENGELBERG

MASTERWORKS SET NO. 389

Five 12-inch Blue Label Records—JW 377-JW-381

Complete in Special Album (¥1.20) with Notes: ¥20.80



MOZART—Sonata in F major

In 4 Parts for Pianoforte and Violin (K. 377)

Duo Lili Krauss—Simon Goldberg

MASTERWORKS SET NO. 390

Two 12-inch Special Blue Label Records: JW 697-JW-698

Complete with Notes: ¥8.44

Violin Recital by

ALEXANDRE MOGUILEWSKY

MONDAY, NOV. 9th

at 6:30 p.m.

HIBIYA PUBLIC HALL

Admission: (Incl. Tax)

¥3.40, ¥2.40, ¥1.40

PROGRAM

Concerto in E minor .....Mendelssohn

Concerto Sonata in E minor Veracini

Rhapsody for Violin & Piano Liszt

Liebestraume, Nocturne No. 3 Liszt

2 Rondos in C. & G major .. Mozart

Berceuse & Troika ......Tschaikowsky

and other pieces by Handel, Schumann & Glazounov

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Tel. Kyobashi 1767.

GENERAL AGUINALDO and PHILIPPINE FREEDOM

By Carmen Aguinaldo Melencio

Bolster His Position

The situation was not satisfactory to Aguinaldo and he lost no time in strengthening the positions of his insurgents. The revolutionists repaired the railway line from Dagupan to Caloocan and took possession of the railroad and put guards on all the trains. Aguinaldo kept intact his army of 30,000 to 40,000 men, organized a government with headquarters in Malolos, had complete telegraphic communications with the rest of the provinces.

This was the situation that confronted Major General E. Otis who relieved General Merritt on August 29, 1898.

Aguinaldo's position was clear. He did not place himself under the command of the American generals. He refused to remove his troops from Manila unless such conditions as he had named were granted. While desirous to preserve the friendship of the United States, he desired that his relations be of a national character including official recognition of his government. In all these, he was supported by the fact that the Filipinos were in control of vast tracts of land which had been wrested from the religious orders and had destroyed almost all vestige of Spanish power and the revolution had triumphed thruout the Islands with the exception of Manila. He asked the United States authorities that America should recognize the rights of a friendly people, in order to quiet the complaints of his chiefs and soldiers.

But as soon as General Otis took command he told Aguinaldo that the recognition of belligerency was a government function and not a military one and that unless insurgent forces were withdrawn from Manila and its suburbs, he would be obliged to resort to forcible action. After some negotiations, Aguinaldo had to yield and he withdrew his troops to a point where contact with the Americans would be difficult in order to avoid all occasion for conflict.

In the meantime, he sought to consolidate his position thruout the Islands. He sent trusted generals to command strategic places. Governments in the provinces were established recognizing the Malolos presidency. General Antonio Luna was commissioned to organize the insurgents upon an army basis. The "Filipinas", a merchant ship captured from the Spanish, was armed and was sent to the various ports of the southern Islands to distribute companies of insurgent soldiers so as to insure allegiance of the rest of the Archipelago, to collect funds, and to establish local governments. The telegraphic lines were rebuilt, postal service was created. Its principal source of revenue was from contributions from the inhabitants, foreigners and natives alike. The revolutionary government was universally recognized thruout the Islands.

Many Issues Arise

Numerous questions soon arose between the American and Filipino armies. It could not have been otherwise because of their respective positions. Aguinaldo protested continually against the use of territory within his lines and the American commander insisted on his withdrawal further inland. General Otis also desired that the Spanish clergy and members of the religious orders be released by the insurgents. Aguinaldo refused unless the deported Filipinos were returned and the Filipino clergy recognized by the Pope. In view of the tension, Aguinaldo sought to consolidate the people. He started to enlist stronger support for Philippine independence. On October 5, 1898, the newspaper La Independencia was started as the organ of the Philippine Republic.

Soon the spirit of liberty dominated the hearts of the people. Aguinaldo's presence upon any occasion was marked with popular demonstrations. The people worshipped him and covered his path with flowers. Triumphal floral arches were erected and mass meetings were held. The Filipino flag was displayed on all occasions and was hailed and cheered with delight. Aguinaldo published documents exchanged between him and Consuls Wildman, Pratt and Williams, Admiral Dewey and the Commanding officers of the United States army expressive of the unmistakable aspiration of the Filipinos for independence.

"La Independencia" had a large circulation but its publication was suppressed by General Otis. Its headquarters was therefore transferred to Malolos.

In order to express the views of the Filipino leaders at the scheduled peace conference in Paris, Aguinaldo sent Felipe Agnocillo to that metropolis, but much to the chagrin of everyone he was not recognized and was given no place in the peace commission.

In America a policy was rapidly crystallizing. President McKinley who did not at first know what to do with the Philippines toured the country delivering speeches, feeling the pulse of public opinion. The sentiment of the majority of Americans was for retention. Dewey's victory at Manila filled them with pride, they were lured by the prospect of a vast domain reaching the Orient. There was much sentimentalism also in the thought of having an opportunity "to prepare a people for self-government." The American businessman saw opportunities to broaden his commercial relations and to reach a new source of raw materials.

Peace Treaty Signed

On December 10, 1898, the Treaty of Peace with Spain was signed at Paris. When its terms became known also that the insurgents proposed to contest American occupation and demand recognition of the Philippine Republic. The greatest activity followed. A Filipino club was organized in Manila with prominent insurgent officials as members. Its chief purpose was the propagation of the doctrine of independence. It worked in close harmony with the revolutionary armies. It was in Iloilo that the terms of the Treaty of Paris were first published as a part of McKinley's proclamation of December 21st. The proclamation announced that by the treaty of December 21st between Spain and the United States, the future control, government and disposition of the Philippine Islands were ceded to the United States, that the actual administration of the entire Archipelago became immediately necessary and that the military government was to be extended over the entire archipelago. The private, personal and religious rights of the inhabitants were guaranteed. Those cooperating with the government were promised support and protection. Civil and municipal governments were to be operated by officers chosen as far as practicable from the inhabitants therein.

The proclamation was received with sneers and jeers. The insurgents in Iloilo raised their flag over the old Spanish garrison, dug trenches and fortified the harbor.

The proclamation produced confusion in the Malolos Congress which had in the meantime convened and formally elected Aguinaldo as President.

Aguinaldo then issued a proclamation reviewing the events from the beginning, the negotiations with Dewey, the assistance he rendered the American forces, the success of his revolution, the unjust treatment he received in the hands of the commanding generals inforcing him to withdraw his forces, the consular assurances that had been given him. Another manifesto protested against General Otis' signing himself as the military governor of the Philippine Islands. Aguinaldo protested also against the claims of the United States stating that he had never recognized them but on the contrary in all his official proclamations he had proclaimed the liberty and independence of the Philippines.

Peace Body Formed

General Otis ordered General Aguinaldo's proclamation torn down and destroyed. Utter confusion followed.

In an effort to avoid a clash, a peace commission was arranged. Brigadier General R. J. Hughes, Col. H. J. Smith, and Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Crowder were named by General Otis. Aguinaldo appointed Florentino Torres, Ambrosio Flores and Manuel Arguelles. But altho they met daily for almost three weeks, the efforts of the commission the Malolos Congress promulgated on January 21st the constitution of the Philippine Republic. Aguinaldo transmitted a copy to General Otis and told him that the recognition of the constitution was the proper method to insure general peace. The constitution stated that "the return of the property of the religious corporations of the State, for personal freedom, inviolability of home and correspondence, also for free speech, free press and free education.

Demand Sent To U.S.

At the same time, Agoncillo, the Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington addressed a memorandum to the Secretary of State insisting on the recognition of the Philippine Republic. The plea however was not officially recognized by the State Department. Three other commissioners from the revolutionary government appeared in Washington, Dr. Lozada, Juan Luna, and Captain Jose Marti Burgos. None of them nor their protests against the ratification of the Treaty of Paris received official recognition. Instead, a civil commission was appointed by President McKinley under the presidency of Jacob G. Schurman, President of Cornell University. It was dispatched to the Philippines with the instructions to investigate and recommend the best methods to facilitate the more "humane, pacific and effective extension of authority thruout the Islands, . . . without interference with the military authorities of the United States now in control of the Philippines."

The commission however was looked upon by the insurgents as a subterfuge. "La Independencia" characterized it as "a new attempt to humbug. . . . Both Dewey and Pratt promised us independence . . . The Filipinos are disillusioned. . . . The Commission is a ruse to gain time until America has accumulated formidable forces and abusing her strength will begin a war to ratify her sovereignty."

Public tension was high and the atmosphere was charged with rumors. There were frequent "knifing affairs;" every white man carried a revolver, and the natives, bolos or knives secreted in their clothes. Challenges and insults between the troops were exchanged. Americans crossing insurgent lines were arrested and vice versa. Only a spark was needed to start another conflagration.

U.S. Soldier Killed

This spark occurred on Saturday night, February 4, 1899. Private Crayson of Company D-1st, Nebraska, shot and killed an insurgent lieutenant and a private who entered American lines near San Juan Bridge on both sides of which the two forces were in close quarters. The Filipinos returned the fire and the Filipino-American war started.

Immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities, Aguinaldo published a General Order to the Philippine Army in which he stated that the American forces were the aggressors, that he had endeavored at all costs to preserve the friendship of the Army of occupation but summoned by the unexpected provocation and impelled by duties imposed upon him by honor and patriotism and for the defense of the nation, calling on God and stressing the uprightness of his intentions, he ordered that the American forces be treated as enemies under the laws of war and called upon every Filipino to resist the attempt of the Americans to make them slaves.

(To Be Continued)

RARE BOOKS EXHIBITED

Imperial Library at Ueno Holds Three-Day Display

Commemorating the 70th anniversary of its establishment, the Imperial Library at Ueno Park, Tokyo, opened an exhibition of rare books in its building to the public for three days beginning Friday, November 6, reports Domei.

The Library was housed in a small wooden building with a collection of only thirty to forty thousand books when it was first established in 1872 at Ochanomizu, Hongo Ward, by the Education Ministry. In 1885 it was removed to Ueno Park, Shitaya Ward, where it occupied the same building as the Imperial Museum which was then in the compound of the Tokyo Fine Arts School.

SHINTOISTS TO HOLD BIG MEETING TODAY

600 From Japan, Mengchiang, China and South to Discuss Thought Warfare

Six hundred Shintoists from Manchoukuo, Mengchiang, China and the Southern Regions as well as all parts of Japan will meet in conference here today to discuss ways and means to render positive cooperation in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, states Domei.

It is understood that during the discussions at the conference, special emphasis will be laid on the enhancement of Co-Prosperity ideological solidarity through the propagation of Shintoism throughout the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The 16,000 Shintoists, who are members of the Shintoist Association of Japan and who are now active in the propagation of Shintoism in and outside of Japan, will be mobilized for this purpose.

The participants in the conference, which will be held at the Shintoist Hall in Shibuya-ku, to last for three days, are all trustees of the Shintoist Association of Japan.

The first-day session of the conference will be devoted to discussions among the conferees. The second-day session, which will be held on Monday, will be attended also by Home Minister Michio Yuzawa, who is concurrently president of the Board of Shinto Rituals and Issei Iinuma, vice-president of the same Board. The Home Minister is scheduled to deliver a speech on the role to be played by the Shintoists in connection with thought warfare.

On the third day of the conference, Marquis Yukitada Sasaki, president of the Institute for the Study of Japanese Classical Literature, Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, chairman of the Shintoist Association, and all the conferees will worship in the morning at the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines and pray for the successful consummation of the present war and for the ever-lasting prosperity of the Imperial Throne.

In the afternoon, Kiwao Okumura, vice-president of the Board of Information, is scheduled to deliver a lecture entitled "The True Significance of the Greater East Asia War" before the conferees, and after this lecture, the three-day conference will be brought to a conclusion.

EXHIBITION IS OPENED BY ARCHITECTS SOCIETY

Show Features Typical Buildings of Countries in the Southern Regions

With a view to introducing the architecture of the Southern Regions, the Architects Society here opened a Southern Regions Architecture Exhibition at the Takashimaya Department Store, Nihonbashi Ward, Tokyo, on Wednesday.

The exhibition, which will continue for five days, is divided into three sections. The first section contains photographs of religious buildings in the Southern Regions, while the second section is devoted to 40 designs of residences, public buildings and monuments, which were worked out by members of the Architects Society.

The third section of the exhibition contains designs and blueprints of homes, buildings and public works for the reconstruction of Greater East Asia, which were selected from those entered in the Society's contest.

Additional exhibits included a design of a huge monument dedicated to the war dead to be set up at the foot of Mt. Fuji executed by Dr. Hideo Kishida, and a plan for an economic center on the reclaimed ground of Tokyo Harbor.

Loss of Both Arms, Legs Is Source Of Deep Inspiration to Ex-Soldier

Corporal Muramatsu Lost His Limbs Through Frost-Bite While on Duty—Moved by Father's Wisdom To Devote Life to Fishing Industry

The loss of both legs and arms does not necessarily mean a life of misery and torture. To Bunya Muramatsu, native of Shizukawa-machi, Motoyoshi-gun, Miyagi Prefecture, it signifies a life of ever-increasing efforts to serve the country in some way. Mr. Muramatsu is a retired infantry corporal, whose arms and legs were amputated due to frostbite while on duty with the Aomori Regiment. As a member of a special corps, he encountered a severe snow storm during a night march over Mt. Hakkoda. He was found unconscious but he miraculously recovered after an operation, though crippled for life. This misfortune did not stop him and he devoted himself to build up a fishing industry.

Mr. Muramatsu was recently visited by Jiken Seikan, who contributed his report entitled "Happiness in life despite the loss of arms and legs" to the October issue of the King magazine. The article follows in substance:

Is Given Welcome

"Shizukawa-machi situated on the east coast of Miyagi Prefecture, is known for its fishing industry and oyster raising. When I reached Mr. Muramatsu's house in Hiraiso, I was welcomed by a man who greeted me walking on his knees. At the outset of the interview, Mr. Muramatsu remarked, 'I wish I had lost my legs and arms in an actual battlefield.'

"The unfortunate accident which cost him his arms and legs occurred in 1902 when he was a young soldier in the Aomori regiment.

"A group of soldiers were ordered to cross Hakkoda mountain, 5,000 feet above sea level, on January 23, 1902. They had orders to return by the next day, but as they did not come back a rescue party was soon dispatched. The mountain was enveloped in deep snow and no path was visible. By January 29, 135 were found frozen to death while 57 were still missing. Mr. Muramatsu was found by the rescue party on February 3, twelve days after the disaster. He was immediately brought to the Army Hospital in Aomori and had to have his arms and legs amputated. He lay unconscious for 20 days, and when he finally regained his senses the loss of his legs and arms seemed unbearable.

Days Were Happy

"After convalescing at the hospital for half a year, he returned to his home in Motoyoshi-gun, Miyagi Prefecture. Warmly enveloped in his parents' love, his days were happily spent in games with neighborhood boys. However, in the evenings, when he was left alone, he became gloomy and melancholy thinking of his future. To forget his misfortune he took to drinking. His parents were deeply worried about him.

"One day his father said to him 'Bunya, you were honored by Heaven when you were crippled. You must realize that therefore you are not an ordinary cripple and should think of a way to serve your country.' When he heard these words he determined to do whatever he could. It was the third year after his disaster and it was also the very year when the Japanese soldiers were fighting in Manchuria.

"He had rejected all suggestions of marriage, but when he thought of building his own business independently from his family, he made up his mind to marry. Fortunately Tomie, a kind, brave girl of 18 was chosen as his wife. Being a very diligent woman, she immediately started silkworm-raising, but due to a heavy decline of the silk market, this work was not very profitable.

"Mr. Muramatsu then decided to start a fishing industry. He was carried to the boat on the back of one of the young fishermen and placed in the boat. He always succeeded in making a large catch and soon won the respect of other fishermen for his skill. His wife worked diligently with him. It was not seldom that she carried him on her back over a long distance. By saving thriftily, they earned enough to buy a patch of land, worth ¥1,000 in Hiraiso in 1914. At this time, a daughter was born to them.

Overcame All Hardships

"Due to the economic depression in 1914 and 1915, they found living extremely difficult, but the brave couple worked hard. Mr. Muramatsu went out fishing while his wife sold fish and 'Katsuobushi' (dried bonito). In 1916 Mrs. Muramatsu gave birth to another daughter. Besides fishing they also raised silk worms. Mr. Muramatsu was particularly adept in growing mulberry trees. They worked so successfully that they made over 250 yen yearly by selling 20 'kan' of cocoons.

"Mr. Muramatsu's name is now well known in the village and his advice is often consulted in regard to fishing. Whenever he is asked to accompany them on fishing trips, he is always willing to offer his service by saying, 'I shall always be ready to serve for the prosperity of my village.' In the interview he cheerfully remarked, 'I like the water, but as I have no legs and arms, I cannot balance in a rolling boat and as a result, I have fallen into the sea six times."

"Asked if he had any bitter experience because of his crippled body, he stated, 'Once Renko, my eldest daughter would not go to school and burst into crying. When I asked her why she did not want to go to school, she said that her school children had called her, a child of 'Daruma'. Again smilingly he said, 'I had a funny experience when I first came back from the hospital. I often forgot that I was a cripple. Once when it began raining I jumped up to get the laundry in, but as soon as I jumped off the veranda, I began rolling on the ground. I still remember how it hurt me.'

"He continued, 'I was very happy when my eldest son, 24-year old Fumikado came to see me wearing the uniform of sub-lieutenant. I cannot serve the country myself, so I always hoped to bring up my son as a soldier. My second son, Fumihei, 20 years old, is now studying at a Medical University in Manchoukou and 13-year old Takeyoshi, the youngest of my children says that he wants to join the mechanized corps.'

"When his wife brought in tea and cake, he turned toward her with a look of sympathy and love and remarked, 'She went through many years of hardships and I feel I owe a great deal to her. She is now 55, but she still works all day long. I am proud of being a wounded soldier and I am determined to work as long as I live. I cannot die without witnessing the changes to be made in the history of the world.'

"Though Mr. Muramatsu is crippled, he is filled with an undying eagerness to serve the State."

SAFE PASSAGE ASSURED THROUGH KANMON BORE

Inspection of Undersea Route Between Shimonoseki and Moji Is Concluded

Safe passage through the Kanmon tunnel of which the formal opening is to be held on November 15 in the waiting room of the Shimonoseki-Fusan Ferry Service in Shimonoseki was assured Wednesday when the Installation Bureau of the Railways Ministry completed its four-day inspection.

On the day of the formal opening, those people who were responsible for the successful construction of the tunnel will be privileged to take the first trip through the undersea tube from Shimonoseki to Moji.

Upon arrival at Moji they will telephone Yoshiaki Hatta, Railways Minister, news of the safe passage through the tunnel.

The construction of the Kanmon undersea tunnel was started on September 19, 1936, and was completed according to schedule.

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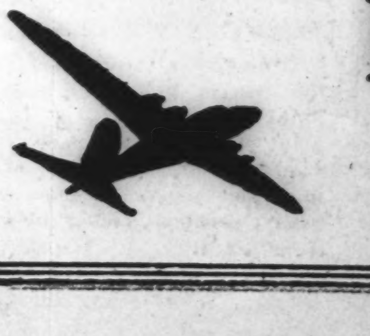
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NOUET GIVES TALK ON WORLD'S ISLES

Interesting Geographical Theme Pleases Audience at Maison Franco-Japonaise

Painting a vivid word-picture of many of the islands in the world, Noel Nouet, member of the Societe de Gens de Lettres de Paris and Professor of the Imperial University of Tokyo, held an enthusiastic audience spellbound for nearly one hour at the third lecture meeting held at the Maison Franco-Japonaise of Tokyo recently.

The interesting lecture, as reported by Tatiana Gradzenev, follows:

Mr. Nouet starts by telling us that last year, Professor Alain Gerbault spoke about the Pacific Islands. On this occasion, Mr. Nouet pretends to travel with us to all the known islands, which represents a remarkable progress in locomotion inasmuch as in the same lapse of time required last year to travel through the Islands of the Pacific, we now cover all the islands of the world.

He refers to the science of geography, giving the names of eminent authorities such as Vidal de la Blache, Emmanuel Martonne and the famous book by Aubert de la Rue that depicts the attraction that men feel for islands. "Some," he says, "expect to gain success. Others hope to give their names to a still unexplored archipelago. The scientists would like to study unheard of animals and plants at their source of origin."

Literature has always fostered the dreams of the lovers of islands. The Odyssey is a "vagrancy from island to island." No less attraction has been felt by the hankering for wealth, the ambition to discover forgotten treasures such as those referred to by Marco Polo when he spoke of the legendary Sippango.

Origin of Islands

Mr. Nouet tells us that according to the specialists he has consulted, two different theses may be considered regarding the origin of islands. The first concerns islands located near a continent, such as the British Isles, Madagascar, and perhaps the Japanese Islands, and he sustains that they have been separated from the mainland by a geological convulsion. The second thesis refers to distant islands in the high seas such as the Philippines and the East Indies and he affirms that they owe their origin to the submersion of an entire continent.

The so-called Lost Islands form an interesting group. To these belong the Ascension Island and St. Helena, the isolated condition of which was taken well into account by the perfidious Britishers to use it as Napoleon's second place of exile.

Referring to the relations of islands with human civilization, Professor Nouet condenses his thoughts by quoting the words of a famous geographer, "Islands attract, preserve, multiply and concentrate men." Subsequently, he draws a complete picture of all the known islands and of their influence on world development.

The much-discussed narrative of Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe merits a comment of the lecturer. He states that the place in which the fabulous adventure of Robinson took place is not the one mentioned in the story, but the island of Mas-A-Tierra in the Juan Fernandez group.

We could reply that although in this connection there is nothing definite, the majority of modern commentators are of the opinion that it is unlikely that it might have occurred in the Isle of Juan Fernandez, as Mr. Nouet believes. It should be considered that Juan Fernandez is located 600 kilometers from the mainland and thousands of kilometers away from any other inhabited region. However, it pleases us to cite the opinion of the eminent Professor Benjamin Subercaseaux (Lord Jim) who says in this connection that the most practical thing in such cases is perhaps not to reject any fable because they always include some grains of truth. He further adds that it is possible that the environment of the Islands of Juan Fernandez in the year 1704 might have been different from that of today. At any rate Subercaseaux states that the general belief puts the development of the famous adventure of Selkirk the sailor in the Island of Tobago in the Antilles pertaining to the Caribbee or the Orinoco.

Clearance Is Key Task

Continuing his theme the lecturer says that man's main job on any island is clearance. It is necessary to prune the trees, clear the wilderness to convert it into habitable and arable land. Such, in general lines, is what the commentator calls "the influence of men on islands."

It remains for us to point out the interesting chapter dealing with the Phantom or Doubtful Islands. This subjects is ripe for investigation by the lovers of this science.

Regarding the isles that comprise the Japanese Empire, Professor Nouet gives a detailed description from the origin of its language to its variations in the various insular zones. He ends by affirming that the insular condition of this country, favored by a lengthy isolation, caused the people to merge and concurred to form a unique and uniform type with a very powerful sentiment of national solidarity to which, undoubtedly, is due the greatness of present Japan and which is to lead the nation to the attainment of the ends she pursues.

He concluded his narrative by hoping that some day we will all meet in the little island of "Miyajima" in which, according to tradition, there is no birth nor death.

The audience rewarded Mr. Nouet with warm applause.

Maidens of the North

By CHOUN YAMAZAKI (1867-)
Owned by Choun Yamazaki of Tokyo

It may be the season of thaw. Here are two poor maidens wrapped in shawls. Born in Fukuoka, Choun Yamazaki studied under Koun Takamura. He is the elder, so to speak, of the present circle of wood carvers; is well known as an Artist to the Imperial Household and as a member of the Imperial Academy of Art. He shows great wood carving skill in his statues and Buddhist figures. Though the original model in plaster is shown here, as the completed work in wood has been lost, it shows his high skill in plastic work. (K.B.S. Photo)

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MAS

Mary Estelle Iwamoto, and Sizuko Chiba

There was a joint recital on the afternoon of October 30 at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program was as follows: Max Bruch's Violin Concerto, Op. 26 in G minor, followed by a selection of songs from Hugo Wolf and Richard Strauss, and concluded with Beethoven's Sonata for violin and pianoforte (Op. 30, No. 3 in G major). Manfred Gurlitt at the piano accompanied the both artists throughout the program.

A word about the arrangement of the program: Viewed separately, the each item is undoubtedly a masterpiece in its own sphere. However, when one listens to a program of items in a certain sequence, one does not always feel quite happy about it and this is mainly due to the lack of emotional relief in the arrangement of the items. It would have enhanced the whole effect of the program, (consequently, the greater enjoyment of listening to such a program), if the program commenced with a Mozart Violin-Sonata followed by a selection of songs from Hugo Wolf and Richard Strauss, and to be terminated with a Beethoven-Sonata, (if it must be) preferably the one in F major, Op. 24 (The Spring-Sonata). But, this uncouth arrangement of the program was, most probably, due to the carelessness of the management and nothing whatever to do with the artists, whose performances were excellent and thoroughly enjoyable.

A very gifted young violinist, Mary Estelle Iwamoto, played the Bruch Violin-Concerto and the Beethoven Violin-Sonata with a charming violinistic idiom. The former was played without undue elaboration, but one wished for a little more nuance in her phrasing and a warmer coloring of tone in general. In the latter, her rendition was very refreshing, but here too, especially in the beautiful second movement (Tempo di Menuetto), one wished for a little more tenderness in the general treatment of the movement, which would have enhanced her style of playing in this Sonata very much. The clearness of delivery was particularly gratifying, though at times her tone sounded a little hard owing to her playing too near the bridge without the coordination of the weight and the speed of the bow. With so much in her favor, her deeper cultivation of the interpretative side of music is earnestly solicited.

An excellent Alto, Miss Chiba, sang a selection of songs from Hugo Wolf and Richard Strauss. It was so touching to listen to these songs ("At Night" and "Weylas' Song") by Hugo Wolf; that unhappy, sincere, destiny-forsaken, poet-musician, whose songs are little gems of perfection, only to be compared to Schubert and Schumann her slightly dark-colored but lovely quality of voice particularly suited in the interpretation of those two songs, which she sang with dramatic intensity. In Strauss songs, she brought-out all those conflicting sentiments between tenderness and heroism, compassion and bitterness with gratifying fidelity. It was altogether very enjoyable, and one hopes she would be heard in a Vocal-Recital and that it would not be too distant a date.

The Musical Concours

The event of the last week was the final of the Musical Concours, which took place at the Hibiya Public Hall last Monday evening (Pianoforte) and last Wednesday evening (Violin and Vocal). The Concours are sponsored by the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi and Osaka Mainichi, supported by the Education Ministry, the Board of Information, and the Nippon Musical Culture Association. This is the 11th year of the Musical Concours, which is held annually. The Concours for the musical compositions have taken place earlier in the year.

There were seven participants in the final of the piano concours, but at the last moment one candidate fell out owing to illness. After an introductory address on the importance of musical culture and its mission—which will always play such a noble role in promoting a real understanding between nations—and a few words of encouragement to those who were taking part, the first candidate stepped out resolutely among the warm applause of the expectant audience. Those six participants who took part were: Hatakawa Mituko, Minami Tieko, Motizuki Katuyo, Isihama Kazuko, Hori Akiko and Ito Hirosi. The competition pieces set forth were as follows: J. S. Bach "Prelude and Fugue" No. 3, 8, 15, 16, 20; Schubert "Impromptu" Op. 90 No. 2; Chopin "Scherzo" No. 4, Op. 54 in E major; Brahms "Rhapsody" Op. 79, No. 2 in G minor; Liszt "Concert-Study" No. 3 in D flat major and the "Whispers of the Wood."

The general standard of playing of the competitors this year was not particularly outstanding compared to the previous year, although there were one or two very musical young talents among them. On the whole, they should pay more attention to the quality of touch (the tone-production) and to the general style of the work as an integral whole and not as a collection of episodes.

There were four participants in the violin concours last Wednesday. They were Miyasita Keiji, Otu Hide, Ueno Toyoko and Masukado Shoji.

The Vieuxtemps-Concerto, No. 4 Op. 31 was the work they had to play, except the third movement (Scherzo and Trio), which were omitted altogether. The same can be said of the violin candidates as the piano candidates, that is, they seem to be busy aiming at the outward effect and paying not enough attention to the inner meaning of the music itself. Technically, some of them need much more care over such matters as, tone-production, intonation, bowing (chord-playing) and so on.

Music Notes

This week's schedule of musical events features the appearances of three young female Japanese pianists, with three different symphony orchestras each at the large Hibiya Public Hall.

Miss Yoko Matsukuma, first prize winner in the piano department of the National Musical Concours a few years ago and since a successful recitalist and concert pianist, will play Faure's "Ballade" with the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Kojiro Kobune, from 7 p.m., Tuesday, November 10. Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody" No. 2, and Tchaikovski's Sixth Symphony, "Pathetique," will be played by the orchestra.

The reappearance of Miss Sonoko Inoue, for many years one of the foremost female pianists in this country, playing Liszt's Piano Concerto in E flat major after about a year's retirement from the concert stage, marks the third (240th) subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra to be directed by Joseph Rosenstock, 7 p.m., Wednesday, Thursday, November 11 and 12. The orchestra numbers are Koscak Yamada's choric symphony, "Maria Magdalena," and Brahms' First Symphony in C minor, as the first item in the orchestra's Brahms Cycle.

Ten-year-old Miss Michiko Hirata, most gifted pupil from the studio of her father and teacher, Yoshimune Hirata, will be presented in a grand concerto program with the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Kazuo Yamada, 2 p.m., Sunday, November 15. Following the Overture to Rossini's opera, "La Gazza Ladra," Miss Hirata will be heard in Mozart's Piano Concert in D minor (Koechel No. 466) and Haydn's Piano Concerto in D major.

Outstanding recitals of the week include Alexandre Mogulewsky's program at the Hibiya Public Hall, 6:30 p.m. Monday, November 9, playing Mendelssohn's E minor Concerto, Veracini's Concert Sonata in E minor, Liszt's Rhapsody in D minor (first performance in Japan) and other selections by Mozart, Tchaikovski, Handel, Schumann, and Glazounov, with Alexis Abaza at the piano; a Sonata Recital by Ushichi Omura, cello, and Jiro Imai, piano, sponsored by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra at the Sangyo Kaikan from 7 p.m., Monday, November 9, offering Sonatas by Beethoven (Opus 5 No. 2), Zoltan Kodaly (Opus 4), and Brahms (Opus 38); and Miss Sumie Sakka's piano recital of works by Brahms, Beethoven (Sonata Appassionata), Rameau, Corelli, Raff, Chopin, and Sauer, from 7 p.m., Sunday, November 15, at the Gunjin Kaikan.

The Tokyo Piano Trio (Masayasu Suzuki, piano; Hisanao Ono, violin; Mitsuyo Uchida, cello) will hold its fourth chamber music recital of trio works by Mozart (B flat major), Haydn (C major), and Smetana (G minor), from 7 p.m., Monday, November 16, at the Nihon Seinenkan.

In commemoration of the late Swiss conductor Felix Weingartner, who has in several ways contributed toward the advancement of Japan's musical culture, the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra will give a memorial concert conducted by Hisatada Otaka, presented for the occasion as a Weingartner disciple, from 7 p.m., Tuesday, November 17, at the Hibiya Public Hall. Beethovens Fifth and Eighth Symphonies and Johann Strauss' "Blue Danube" Waltz will be performed.

Bach's Third and Fourth Brandenburg Concertos, Church Cantata No 55 ("Ich Armer Mensch, ich Suendenknecht"), and Violin Concerto in A minor make up the second of four programs in the Bach Cycle to be given by the Tokyo Chamber Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Professor Klaus Pringsheim, from 6:30 p.m., Tuesday, November 17, at the Aoyama Kaikan. The soloists include Miss Takiko Omura, piano; Seiichi Sonoda, tenor; Kazunori Sato and Seiichi Hayakawa, flute; and Miss Sonoko Tanaka, piano.

Professor A. Bauer, bass, will give a vocal recital with the assistance of Professor Helmut Fellmer, piano; Miss Eta Harich-Schneider, clavichord; Professor August Junker, violin, and Naohiro Fukui, violin, from 7 p.m., Tuesday, November 17, at the Nihon Seinenkan. Bach's Cantata No. 140, and works by Mozart, Handel, Schumann, Brahms, Verdi, and others will be rendered.

Indian Drama Given

Intelligent theater-goers this month are giving much credit to the current performance by the Geijutsu Shogekijo troupe at the Shin Kokumin Gekijo at Tsukiji where a four-act drama "India" is being given. It is the story of the anti-British non-violence movement that flared up in that country in 1930. Vividly presented by the first class semi-professional actors, the drama presents the contemporary problems facing the Indian people. Above: performance photo from Act 1.

SOCIETY TO PROMOTE MUSIC ESTABLISHED

Monetary Aids to All Factions Of Musical Activities to Be Given

In order to encourage the musical activities, the Dai-Nippon Music Promotion Association has been established with Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Japan and Tokyo Chambers of Commerce and Industry, as president, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The association aims to give monetary aids to musicians and bands, thereby to free them from the so-called patron system. To this end, the organ will collect funds of ¥10,000,000 and commence its activities early next spring. It will extend support to all factions of musical activities including Noh play and Japanese music.

Plans under contemplation by the same body include the dispatching of excellent musical bands to the Southern Regions and the establishment of a music museum.

The originators of the institution are Mr. Fujiyama, Hachisaburo Hirao, president of the Sangyo Hokoku Kai, Takio Izawa, a member of the Privy Council, Dr. Cho Shimizu, president of the Imperial Art Academy, Kaichi Kawakami, president of the Nippon Musical Instrument Company and others.

The directors include Hikotaro Ichikawa, former Minister Plenipotentiary to Iran, Takao Mitsui, Koscak Yamada, famed composer and conductor, and Lieutenant-General Takeo Hori, vice-president of the Japan Aviation Association.

"The originators of the Music Promotion Association are all enthusiatic supporters of the body. I am confident that this institution will contribute much to the promotion of musical culture," Mr. Ichikawa said.

Popular Novelist Bakin of Tokugawa Era Was Unrivalled Ruler of Literary World

By SHIGEYOSHI SAKABE

Who am I that thus speak? An ignorant pretender to scholarship in Chinese and Japanese classics, with a name that is not unknown, yet with but an unfit background. Poor, but I want for nothing. My knees are bent, but my soul is undaunted. Though none loves me, none hates me either. My patrons are women and children, both high and low; my rivals, the scholars of the wide world. Neither a samurai nor a farmer; neither an artisan nor a merchant; I am but a loafer, receiving without begging, not flattering when given. I despise no one; I honor no one. A three-ounce brain is my sole capital, and I leave my domestic welfare to the mercy of book-dealers. My pen has sustained me for thirty years. My name is Bakin.

This is a self-portrait of Takizawa Bakin, who died on November 6, 1848, at the age of 81. As a popular novelist of the late Tokugawa period he occupies the highest seat of honor in the hall of fame.

Takizawa (Kyokutei) Bakin was born on June 9, 1767, of a poor samurai family. His father was a tireless reader, from whom Bakin inherited his scholarly disposition. His father's death in 1775 was followed by a seemingly endless series of misfortunes which affected all his survivors in the family. When he was 21 the last thread of hope for a samurai position was worn out, and he decided to become, first, a physician, then a Confucianist scholar, then again a Haikai master. After two years of half-hearted experiments in various occupations, he discovered for the first time that his real talent lay in fiction writing.

Wrote Under Pseudonym

His first book came out in 1790. For five years thereafter he wrote under the name of his master, Santo Kyoden, or under a pseudonym. He was a prolific author, but the first five years of authorship were barren of any work of real merit. In 1796 one of his novels met with great public acclaim, bringing his name to the forefront of the literary arena. The following year he wrote as many as 11 books, one of which topped the best-seller list of the year. He was only 30 years old. His position as a man of letters seemed now secure and increasingly promising. In the same year he was able for the first time to dispose of his manuscripts for a price. It will be recalled that even as successful an author as Saikaku (1642-1693) received no fees for his writings. It was a commonplace that authors could not live on writing, for it meant no income. When an author's manuscript proved a commercial success to the publishers, they would reward him by inviting him to an elaborate dinner and presenting him with paintings and such gifts. Bakin's master, Kyoden, was the very first man to get a price for literary performance and Bakin was the second on the list. After him, however, all authors, good or bad, received fees as a matter of course, the practice having been so regularly established thanks to the rapid succession of widely selling books from Bakin's pen.

Now that he was established securely as a first-class novelist in great public demand, his subsequent stories—which he continued to produce for 50 years more—came out in unbroken series. For half a century he dominated the literary world without a serious rival. He went totally blind at the age of 73, but he dictated his stories to his daughter-in-law. He continued to dictate until the last moment of his life; when illness finally forced him to give up dictation, he was dead the next moment, halfway through a long novel. He wrote by dictation as many as seven novels during his blind years, including the "Nanso Satomi Hakken-den," his representative work and one of the best and longest novels ever written in the Japanese language.

Tried Fortune-Telling

Bakin was a man of sound practical sense. Though he was able to get a price for his story, the fee was naturally only nominal. He first tried fortune-telling as a means of livelihood, but there was not much money in it and, furthermore, he was not a good fortune-teller. Then he married, for money rather than for love, a rich widow three years his senior. He thus inherited his wife's fortune and family trade in addition to the family name. He disliked, however, the idea of dealing in footgear as the trade happened to require, and discontinued the business after a year or so. He started teaching calligraphy and simultaneously established a drugstore. He was a failure in teaching, but his drugs, which he himself compounded from the brief experience he had had as a medical apprentice, proved efficacious and afforded an ever-growing income.

He was a good husband and father to his family, and a very competent executive of all domestic and business affairs. Endowed with extraordinary business sense, he attended to all the details of his trade and home economics. The druggist and the salesman at once in the shop, the manager of all household duties, he was a busy and business-like man year in and year out. And yet, of all his contemporaries he was probably the most widely versed in the classics. After a busy day in the shop he would sit up till the small hours engrossed in the play of his imagination, and even illness could not prevent him from writing. When very advanced in age, illness did occasionally preclude his creative activity. On such occasions he would enter into his diary the exact reasons for the infecundity. He was an omnivorous reader as well as a prolific writer. He accumulated an enormous collection of books, some of which were manuscript copies of rare books he had copied himself due to inability to secure the originals.

Knew Public Taste

What accounts for the unfailing popularity of his stories is that he had an instinctive grasp of public taste. Although he was perhaps the best learned man in the literary circles of the day, he showed no trace of pedantry as a popular novelist. When we analyze the substance of his writings we find therein a combination of highly entertaining and appealing elements. First, his characters were traditional heroes in Japanese history who had a direct appeal to the average man's imagination. Second, he gave a happy ending to historical incidents which in fact were known to have ended otherwise. Third, he maintained throughout a moral principle that the good shall be rewarded and the evil punished. Fourth, the spirit of ideal Bushido pervades his narratives. Bushido, the code of chivalry, was losing its chance of asserting itself in deeds on account of the two centuries of peace. Bushido stories, like "Don Quixote" that came out long after the age of chivalry had gone, appealed to both the knight and the townsman. Finally, he colored his novels with touches of the supernatural.

It can readily be seen that a combination of these factors, wrought by superb creative skill and presented in masterly style, was a sure guarantee for enthusiastic public reception. And Bakin's robust physical and mental constitution permitted his superhuman feats. The "Hakken-den," for instance, was the result of 28 years of sustained efforts, the last nine volumes of which having been completed after he had lost his eyesight. Yet, this extremely long novel, with a labyrinthine plot and countless numbers of characters making unsuspected appearances through intractable episodes, maintain, nevertheless, a perfect harmony throughout. It is a rare example of how a man's imagination can be sustained on so large a scale, and a worthy monument to the formidable will of the blind giant.

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FOE PATENTS TO AID JAPAN'S INDUSTRIES

More to Be Released Shortly—Train Control, Mines and Others to Be Facilitated

More enemy patents will be released shortly in order to facilitate the numerous manufacturers in the heavy and light industries in Japan who have been making use of various production processes based on those patents, says the Asahi.

Every Japanese company which is authorized to make exclusive use of the productive processes covered by one of these enemy patents will be obliged to start utilizing its privilege within 6 months. Delay in this connection will result in the immediate forfeiture of the monopoly granted.

The Board of Technology and the Patent Bureau, following the release shortly of many patents, will see to it that the patents released are properly utilized by the Japanese manufacturers who have been authorized to make exclusive use thereof.

Among the enemy patents to be released, there are many that are of unusual merits, a few of which are stated below:

Train Control Apparatuses

1. Train control apparatuses: The patent on these apparatuses has been held by the Union Switch and Signal Company of the United States. By virtue of the decision reached by the authorities, these apparatuses, including the railway signal apparatus, will be placed under the exclusive use of the Railways Ministry, the Kyosan Works, and the Japan signal apparatus company.

In order to increase the productive power of the country, Japan must augment its volume of railway transportation by running more trains on all lines, which, by means of the train control apparatus now in use, is rather difficult.

The control apparatuses invented by the Union Switch Signal Company of the United States will go a long way toward the disposal of all difficulties in this connection.

One of the control apparatuses made by the American Company, which is known as the cord system, keeps the engine driver perfectly informed of the condition of the tracks ahead of his train. With this apparatus, even during black-outs, the driver will experience no difficulty in running his train. Moreover, should the driver fail to read the danger signal given through the electric current running in the rails, the train could be protected from imminent danger by virtue of the automatic brake attached to the control apparatus.

The Railways Ministry, in view of the ever increasing cargo and passenger traffic, is now conducting a study of new railway control apparatuses based on the patented designs of the Union Switch and Signal Company. On the completion of this land transportation in Japan Proper will be infinitely improved.

The Kyosan Works and the Japan Signal Apparatus Company are working in close cooperation with the Railway authorities in order to make proper use of these patented control apparatuses.

Mining Machines

Machines for mining and ore gathering: There are several machines among the enemy patents which are indispensable for our mine owners and operatives who are now making great efforts to augment their production. Among others, the coal cutter invented by the Salivan Company of the United States is very popular in all coal mines in Japan on account of its admirable efficiency. The exclusive use of the machine has been given to the Mitsubishi Electric Machine Company, which has been conducting an earnest study to make improved forms on the Salivan Company's invention.

Camera makers, vacuum tube makers, and others engaged in the production of various machines and apparatuses now in use in the industrial world of Japan will be considerably benefitted by the measure to be shortly taken by the Patent Bureau and the Board of Technology regarding the release or cancellation of more enemy patents.

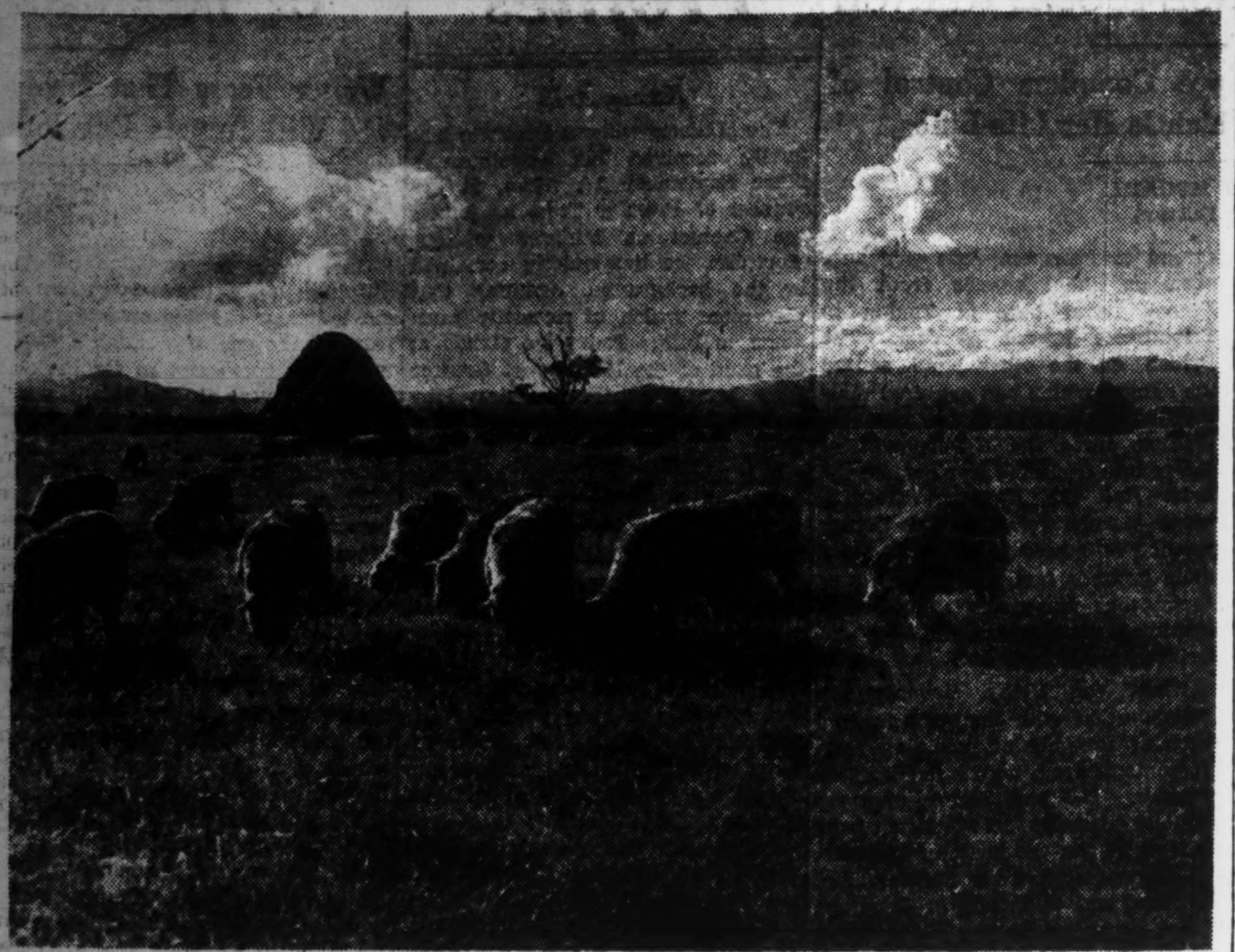
MANCHU DEVELOPMENT CO. TO ISSUE DEBENTURES

Funds Will Be Used to Increase Number of Volunteer Farming Corps to Manchoukuo

To raise funds for further increasing the number of volunteer farming corps from Japan to Manchoukuo, the Manchuria Development Company will float debentures amounting to ¥20,000,000 under the joint guarantees of the Japanese and Manchoukuo governments on November 25, it was announced by the Industrial Bank of Japan on Wednesday.

The proposed debentures which will be underwritten by a syndicate involving 16 banks and five trust companies, will bear an interest of 4.2 per cent per annum and are redeemable within 12 years.

A Hokkaido Pastorale



The spacious pasturelands of Hokkaido are ideal for stock-breeding. As the Merino is adapted to a wide variety of climatic conditions, it is extensively bred in this country. The outstanding product of the Merino is its very fine close wool. The mutton is palatable and nutritious but the carcasses average less plump and fat than those of mutton sheep type such as the Downs and Longwools. Shown is what might be termed a Hokkaido type of Merino. Its wool has no colored fibers. There are in fact a number of well-recognized types of Merino varying from small, thin-fleshed animals with very wrinkled skins and extra fine wool to relatively large, smooth sheep producing barely such fine wool but possessing better mutton qualities.

BETTER GUIDANCE OF INDUSTRY AIMED

Production Statements to Be Asked More Frequently—Inspectors to Be Increased

With a view to redoubling its administrative function on the strength of its recently reorganized structure, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is now scheduled to take positive steps in supervising the guidance of mines, factories and workshops according to their actual output, says the Sangyo Keizai.

The idea embodied by this policy of the Commerce and Industry Ministry is centered on the following three items:

(1) Key industry factories shall be made to submit their production statements every 10 days, instead of every week as hitherto.

(2) Mine and factory inspectors shall be increased and their services expanded.

(3) Investigating organs shall be strengthened and enlarged for administrative references.

In view of the importance attached to the development of close relations between the Investigating Section of the Ministry and mine and factory inspectors, the Ministry will shortly hold a liaison conference at which inspectors now stationed at various places in the country will also be present. At the same time, the Ministry is inclined to shift its policy of supervision to one of management according to the State policy of administrative simplification.

Statement of Production

Judging from the fact that the returns of actual outputs are highly instrumental in the determination of its policies, the Commerce and Industry Ministry will order key industrial factories to submit their statements of production every 10 days. As for the Iron and Steel Control Association, the Coal Control Association and the Cement Control Association, they are all of them already submitting their statements of production every 10 days of their own accord. It is from this viewpoint that the Ministry is now in touch with the rest of the control associations so as to urge a similar procedure on the part of various mines, factories and workshops under their control.

Increase of Inspectors

It is felt that the backbone of the Commerce and Industry Ministry's administrative policies consists in the sensible using of those mine and factory inspectors who are connected with the former supervision and guidance of workers concerned, and the Ministry has recently enlarged the staff and strengthened the functions of these inspectors in response to the earnest demand voiced by general enterprisers interested.

Investigation Section

Preparations are now being made for the stabilization of the Investigation Section of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. It is expected that its officials will go ahead with their schedule to investigate into minute details of living conditions as well as the actual state of production in each mine, factory and workshop with reference to the reports sent in by the mine and factory inspectors. The Ministry will also shortly dispatch officials to various prefectures for consultation with local Governors as to what measures have been taken by the Governors in connection with industrial administration in their jurisdictions.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	115.40	— 0.20
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	92.40	+ 0.50
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	89.30	— 0.40
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

Profiles

(Continued From Page 6)

even his private life. About the time that he received the portfolio of Finance Minister, he dined with twenty of his closest friends at the Bansuiken in Tora-no-mon to celebrate his appointment. With the assemblage divided into groups of seven or eight, the party was, more or less, separated. In the course of the evening, Aoki suddenly arose, took the wine bottle, and began to pour out a round of drinks for each of his friends.

"Mr. Aoki," one of his friends interrupted, "you are a Minister now. There is no necessity for you to do that. Just sit down. That's good enough."

"Still—," he replied and continued the little courtesy until he had completely filled the wine-glasses of his friends. Punctilious and methodical, he never failed to discharge that which had to be done. It was his creed and his faith.

His appointment has been applauded by the whole nation, for the people know that he is the man for the post. They know, too, that he will succeed in whatever he attempts, for his is a character which cannot admit of defeat or failure. They know that the well-being of the newly established Ministry is in strong and capable hands, hands which are sure, steady, and unfaltering. They know that its fate is in the safe-keeping of one who will not betray it. And they are glad that the Minister without portfolio has at last found his place—the Minister of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

MORE MINE INSPECTORS

Commerce Ministry Planning to Increase Number Next Fiscal Year

In view of the urgent need for boosting the output of mineral products, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is now working on a plan to increase the number of mine inspectors with an appropriation figured for this purpose for the 1943 fiscal year, reports the Sangyo Keizai.

Incidentally it is expected that the number of mine inspectors will be increased by 14 in the course of the current fiscal year and that they will be increased to about 80 in the course of the next fiscal year so that one inspector may be able to take care of five mines and thus maintain close relations between the centre and the mines concerned for the purpose of accelerating the output of mineral products.

ALL-ROUND GAINS FEATURE EXCHANGE

Signal Gains Scored in Long-Term Section—Short-Term Steady—Spot Market Rosy

The Tokyo Stock Exchange staged an all-round recovery yesterday as if to endorse the persistent demand among the investing public.

In the long-term section, signal gains were scored by Tokyo Wire Rope and Toyo Ball Bearing, respectively jumping up ¥5.80 and ¥4.20, while Japan Sand Iron continued to rise ¥2.70, Japan Precision Machinery and Kanegafuchi Industrial ¥2.60 each, Japan Beer ¥2.00, Daido Steel ¥1.90, its new ¥1.50, Mitsubishi Electric Machinery and Toa Tobacco ¥1.70 each, Komatsu Iron Works, Japan Gunpowder and Showa Electric Industrial ¥1.60 each, N.Y.K., new ¥1.50.

The short-term section was steady with a gain of ¥1.30 registered by Hitachi Iron Works featuring the market in addition to the fractional gains by the rest of the listed wares.

The spot market was as rosy as ever. Japan Optical Industrial and its new soared ¥4.00 each at one bound, Airplane Machinery and its new ¥3.00 each, Koito Iron Works and Kato Iron Works, new ¥2.00 each, Nichiman Aluminum and Japan Stainless Steel ¥1.50 each.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	— Delivery — Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	146.8	143.5	144.3
Teikoku Rayon (50)	79.1	78.5	78.7
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	....	77.7	77.6
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	79.7	81.0	82.0
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	100.5	99.5	100.4
Showa Elec Ind (50)	81.2	81.6	82.8
Toa Tobacco (50)	105.3	104.0	104.2
Manchou Tobacco (35)	95.9	96.0	96.9
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	107.6	108.0	108.2
O. S. K. (50)	99.5	100.6	99.5
Toyo Steamship (50)	76.0	....	76.0
Nissan Steamship (50)	69.2	68.2	68.7
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	102.4	103.4	103.9
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	109.9	108.7	110.4
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	145.3	147.5	148.5
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	....	69.2	70.8
Japan Beer (50)	115.3	117.5	115.7
Tropical Ind (42½)	47.0	....	47.3
Sumatra Dev (37½)	51.7	....	51.5
Asahi Glass (50)	129.5	126.7	127.7

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	116.0	6.5	5.1	115.4
N. Y. K., old	107.9	8.5	7.9	108.0
Do. new	92.6	3.0	2.4	92.4
Kanebo Spinning	145.7	6.1	5.5	145.8
Do. new	90.0	0.3	89.2	89.3
Teikoku Rayon, n.	78.7	8.8	7.5	77.9
Osaka Stock, new	63.1	3.3	2.9	63.0
Japan Steel Tube	75.5	5.7	5.4	75.5
Japan Oil	81.0	1.5	0.9	81.3
S. M. R.	75.3	5.4	5.3	75.7
Mitsubishi Heavy	94.2	4.6	4.2	94.6
Hokkaido Coal	78.4	8.4	7.8	77.8
Toyo Rayon, new	63.1	3.1	2.9	62.9
Hitachi Iron Works	94.5	5.2	4.5	95.2
Kokura Iron Works	56.7	7.0	6.7	57.0
Japan Beer, new	57.5	7.7	7.5	57.7
Nichiro Fishery	81.5	1.6	1.5	81.6
Japan Fishery, new	48.4	8.4	8.2	48.2
Japan Sugar, new	73.0	3.0	3.0	73.0
Ensuiko Sugar	64.6	4.6	4.6	64.6
Japan Mining	57.0	7.3	7.0	57.3
Manchou Ind	60.6	1.1	0.6	61.1

Bill Clearings

November 7
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	289,754	155,617
Balance	29,181	19,226

E. ASIA ECONOMICS NOW BEING SHAPED

Government Working on Program to Be Enforced All Over Sphere by Aoki's Ministry

With a view to assuring the Japanese nation of a decisive victory in the War of Greater East Asia, the Government is working on a comprehensive program of economic measures which are to be enforced by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. Minister Kazuo Aoki is now looked upon to demonstrate his rare caliber and experience in economic affairs to substantiate the program planned for the extensive areas of Greater East Asia, observes the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The paper goes on to reveal that the Ministry is in touch with the Planning Board and the Finance Ministry so as to formulate the program, the nucleus of which consists in the following items:

(1) That the Material Mobilization Plan, the Fighting Strength Promoting Plan and the Capitalization Plan shall be properly stabilized so as to conform with the national policy of proceeding with the War of Greater East Asia till Japan wins a final and decisive victory.

(2) That the economic program for the extensive areas in Greater East Asia shall be featured by its relations with the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as well as with Japan.

To Act in Cooperation

(3) That the Planning Board and the Finance Ministry shall be called upon to act in cooperation with the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs in connection with the economic program for Japan in parallel with the program for the rest of Greater East Asia.

(4) The economic program now in progress in the various areas in Greater East Asia shall be effectively pushed on in view of the fact that it can in no way be interrupted at this stage of the War of Greater East Asia.

(5) That the Manchoukuo Government shall be called upon to act in cooperation with the Japanese Government for continuing the economic program now functioning in the two countries.

(6) That the National Government of China shall be called upon to act in cooperation with the Japanese Government in connection with the economic program for China, and the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs shall render every assistance possible to the National Government for its economic development in the various areas.

Will Maintain Relations

(7) That the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs shall maintain close relations with the Japanese Military Authorities in the Japanese-occupied areas in the South.

(8) That the Economic Section of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs shall take the lead in formulating the economic program pending the result of negotiations with the various parties concerned.

(9) That each bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs shall map out its economic program according to territorial classifications.

(10) That the General Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs shall bring about agreement of opinions voiced by the rest of the bureaus of the same Ministry.

(11) That the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs shall call for the opinion of economic experts in connection with the formulation of the economic program.

WILL ISSUE DEBENTURES

Manchurian Industrial Co. to Float ¥10,000,000 Worth

The Manchurian Electric Industrial Company will issue debentures amounting to ¥10,000,000 at an interest rate of 4.3 per cent per annum on November 27, it was announced by the Industrial Bank of Japan Friday. The debentures, which are redeemable in ten years, will be underwritten by a special syndicate involving 16 Japanese banks and five trust companies.

Simultaneously, the industrial bank announced the flotation of ¥5,000,000 debentures bearing 4.3 per cent interest per annum by the Showa Steel Works on November 27.

Movement for Simplifying Japanese Began in 1866

(Continued From Page 6)

our present form of language requires certain modifications, it has to be admitted that such modifications are wanted not for simplifying our language, but for making it more dignified. This again indicates the necessity of a progressive movement so as to enable our present standard of language to develop into a brighter and vigorous form, enhancing further the prestige and dignity of our nation.

WORLD RESOURCES SURVEYED

Baltic States Mainly Agricultural—Italy World's Foremost Producer of Mercury, Also Big Rayon Manufacturer—Britain's Ratio of Farmers Small

Baltic States

Field-and-stock farming is the principal industry of Estonia, the main products being flax and butter, of which the latter accounts for nearly 20 per cent of the total exports. Forests occupy 22 per cent of the whole land, producing much timber for export.

Latvia is no lower than sixth place in the world in point of flax output. Butter is the second important export commodity of this country. About 25 per cent of the entire territory is covered by forests, from which large quantities of timber and pulp material are produced to be shipped to foreign markets. The country has no mineral resources worthy of note.

Field-and-stock farming is the main industry of the country, whose people are farmers to the extent of 80 per cent. The country occupies fourth place in the world in the production of flax. Eggs and butter are exported in large quantities. Forest zones cover 16 per cent of the entire territory, yielding in the main timber and pulp material.

Italy

The natural features are adapted to agriculture, so that the country can be self-sufficient in many cereals. In the output of wine and olive-oil, Italy occupies second place following France and Spain respectively. Sericulture is most developed there among European countries, while fruits constitute an important item of export.

In connection with mining industry, sulphur is produced in Sicily to a volume only second in the world, while the mercury output holds first place in the world, being produced principally in Idria in the vicinity of the northern frontier. The country depends on import for the greater part of its requirements for coal, copper, tin nickel and petroleum.

The production volume of artificial silk ranks fifth in the world. Artificial silk and artificial silk goods represent the important exports of the country. In regard to raw silk it comes third following Japan and China.

Spain, Portugal

With about 30 per cent of its area under cultivation, Spain is primarily an agricultural country, which leads the world in the output of olive-oil, while fruits form an important export item. In the southern district, cork is produced in large quantities. Sardine and cod fish stand out conspicuous among the aquatic products on account of the big hauls.

Bilbao in the northern part of the country is known as the principal producing district for iron ores of high grade, which used to be exported to Britain.

The main industry of Portugal is farming with 70 per cent of the entire land devoted to agricultural purposes. Among the forest-products, suberic trees, pine-trees and Mongolian oak are representative, the output of cork in the southern part of the country being the biggest in the world and is another of the principal export commodities. The catch of sardines is large and the fish is exported in cans. Tungsten ores produced in the southern districts enjoy world-wide reputation.

Soviet Union

The agricultural industry of the Soviet Union is largely mechanized. It occupies first place in the world in the production of corn, flax and common hemp. Increase in the output of raw cotton in recent years has been particularly noticeable. The country takes fourth place in the world in the production volume of wool.

Forest zones occupy about 35 per cent of the entire land, timber representing the principal export commodity.

The country is rich in mineral deposits, such as iron ores and petroleum whose outputs are equal to, if not in excess of, those of Venezuela. Coal takes fourth place in the world in point of production volume and is of good quality.

With large-scale power plants in full operation, synthetic industry is being carried on combining electric power with industrial and mining districts.

British Isles

Only 6 per cent of the entire population of England take to farming, mainly stock-farming. Self-supply of corn or meat has been far short of domestic consumption even in ordinary times. With one of the three greatest fishing grounds of the world close at hand, the marine products industry has been very prosperous while fishing materials, including ships and heavy oil, as well as manpower, used to be sufficiently available.

On account of the richness in coal resources, the country made rapid development as an industrial country. It has a long history of shipbuilding and at one time reigned supreme over the shipbuilding industries of the whole world.

Field-and-stock farming in Ireland is the principal industry. Most of the meat it produces is exported to England. The marine products industry is fairly prosperous. Processing on agricultural products represent the manufacturing industry of the island.

Egypt, Liberia, Morocco

The larger portion of Egypt being desert, it is only 3.65 per cent of the entire territory that can be put to any practical use, while the arable area is no more than 2.26 per cent along the canal zone and the Delta of the Nile. The backbone of industry is agriculture and the farmers represent 62 per cent of the entire population. Egyptian cotton is famous for its superior quality, occupying the highest position among the country's agricultural products and is also the main export merchandise.

Liberia is the only independent state of the black race in the world. It has no industry worth mention.

Spanish Morocco is alleged to have rich mineral deposits, but as yet little has been done for the development of those hidden resources.

TO RELEASE PATENTS OF MAGNESIUM PLANTS

Directors, Chief Engineers Visiting Factories to Watch Processes

To promote efficiency and increase the domestic production of magnesium, leading magnesium manufacturers in Japan are planning to release their patents to the industry as a whole.

So far, 11 leading manufacturers, including Japan Aluminum, Japan Magnesium, Japan Metal Magnesium, Toa Light Metals, Toyo Metals, Chosen Heavy Chemical, Okura Mining, Kanto Electro-Industrial, Asahi Electro-Chemical, South Japan Chemical and Shinetsu Chemical have agreed to open their technical laboratories to one another.

As a preliminary step, a group of directors and chief engineers of the above magnesium companies will visit leading magnesium plants in Japan to look into the manufacturing processes of each.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1942

Anglo-American Acts of Inhumanity

No countries talk of justice and humanity so glibly as America and Britain and yet no countries betray their avowals of justice and humanity so frequently and so palpably as these two countries. Their hypocrisy manifests itself most vividly in time of war, like the present, when the stress of emergency forces them to drop all attempts at affectation and show themselves in their true colors.

America and other enemy countries have been subjecting law-abiding Japanese residents to all sorts of cruel and inhumane treatment since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and it will be remembered that the Japanese Government lodged a strong protest with the American Government in this regard through the proper channels in the latter part of July. According to the official statement just issued, the Japanese Government lodged another strong protest with the Government of the United States and also with the Government of Canada in the latter part of October against the inhumane treatment being accorded to Japanese residents in their respective countries.

According to the text of the protest filed with the Government of the United States, the Japanese Government have received reports from Japanese subjects repatriated from the United States by the exchange vessels of the most inhuman cruelty and insult inflicted upon them by the United States authorities in the course of their arrest, examination, internment and transport. This means that the United States Government have violated their solemn declaration to apply, as far as possible, to interned non-combatants the provisions of the Convention relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War signed at Geneva in July, 1920. After enumerating many acts of cruelty and ill-treatment extended by the United States authorities to Japanese internees, the Japanese protest declares that "from these facts it cannot but be concluded that in the internment of Japanese civilians the United States Government are paying not the slightest regard to their age or condition of health." This makes a striking contrast with the Japanese treatment of the United States citizens, for, as the Japanese protest states, "in the internment of United States citizens, the Japanese Government are giving generous consideration to their age and health, and only a very few who are aged over sixty have been interned and that only for special reasons." As the Japanese Government sharply remind the United States Government, the latter have committed an act of inhumanity by interning a large number of Japanese civilians of advanced age or those suffering from serious illness on no justifiable ground and by placing them in such a condition as to cause them unbearable pain and expose their life to danger, and the Japanese Government most emphatically and properly demand that the United States Government immediately release those aged and invalid internees.

A perusal of the protest in which are given many cases of acts of cruelty and inhumanity committed by the American authorities against Japanese residents in the course of arrest and transport and at internment camps fills us with strong indignation. It is mentioned, among other things, that "the greater number of those who were arrested in the region along the Pacific coast were sent to the place of detention in handcuffs, and some of them, despite their old age over sixty, were even chained to the motor-car. When interned civilians were transferred from one internment camp to another, they were treated as if they were convicts. Soldiers loaded their guns with ball-cartridges in their presence, and they were forced to walk to the station while the soldiers levelled the guns at them and crowds of people looked on." No grosser cases of insult to peaceful and law-abiding Japanese citizens are, indeed, imaginable. By way of contrasting this cruel treatment of Japanese internees with the very humane attitude always adopted by the Japanese authorities towards the United States internees, the Japanese protest says: "In interning United States citizens, the Japanese Government have been careful not to take any other measures than are necessary for restraining their personal liberty, they have never been handcuffed, nor have they ever been examined or treated like criminals." What a striking contrast! The right-minded Americans ought to be ashamed of what their Government is doing.

By treating Japanese settlers in the region along the Pacific coast in a very cruel manner, the Americans are adding the sin of ingratitude to the crime of a flagrant breach of international law. It was the Japanese immigrants who turned California into a very fertile State as a rich agricultural and a great fruit-producing region. They ought to be thankful to the Japanese settlers for the plentiful supply of vegetables and fruits which they are enjoying, instead of treating them like criminals in the fiendish way as is described in the Japanese protest. There can be no justification whatever for what they have done and are doing to the Japanese to whom they owe a heavy debt of gratitude.

There are no two opinions even among the American people that Japanese immigrants are the best of the kind in the world. They are industrious, peace-loving and law-abiding. Even if they were left alone, they would not do anything to disturb the peace and order of the country of their adoption. As to the so-called nisei residents who are also receiving cruel treatment at the American hands, they have American citizenship and have always been most eager to promote friendship between the two nations, doing themselves all they could to attain this end. In the circumstances, it would be impossible to accuse or suspect them of any intention of subverting peace and order in America. As our Government professes, we are "unable to see on what ground the United States Government felt justified in treating Japanese civilians in such a cruel, inhuman manner as hereinabove stated," unless they have the deep design of depriving the Japanese residents of the rights and interests which they have acquired after years of hard labor, by taking advantage of the present war situation.

All impartial American observers must see at once that what their Government are doing to Japanese internees is very unjust and unfair. We are simply asking the American Government to act up to the most elementary ethical rule of doing to others what they want others do to them. The Japanese authorities are treating the American internees with all the consideration due to them, in strict observance of what international law dictates, and we demand that the United States—and the Government of Canada for this matter—abandon their present illegal course and do as the Japanese Government is doing. It is the duty of all civilized nations to endeavor to maintain humanity even in the midst of war. We demand, in the name of justice and humanity, that the United States and Canada speedily reconsider their inhumane attitude and show themselves as civilized nations.

Return to Ancient Classics

A significant dialogue of this (Ashikaga) period is that in which an eminent scholar, noted for his reverence towards the Indian and Chinese sages, was asked by an antagonist, "What would you do, you with your overpowering love for these great masters if an army were to invade Japan, with Buddha as its generalissimo, and Confucius as his lieutenant?" He answered without hesitation, "Strike off the head of Sakya-Muni, and steep the flesh of Confucius in brine!"

It was this torch that burned in the hand of Sanyo, when he, a century later, wrought out that epic narrative of the country from whose poetic pages the youth of Japan still learn the intensity of the raging fever that moved their grandfathers to the revolution.

A study of purely Japanese ancient literature came into vogue, led by the masterminds of Motoori and Harumi, to whose colossal works on grammar and philology modern scholars find little to add. (Extract from "The Ideals of the East" by Kakuzo Okakura.)

A Year Ago Today

Nov. 8, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

The Japanese Takai detachment this morning routed Chungking troops in the area in and around Kokowchen in southern Shantung Province. Chasing Chinese remnants, the Ogata and Ohta units, which advanced from the northeast, crushed the stubborn Chinese in the vicinity of Wangchwang in southern Shantung Province.

* * *

Speaking before a large gathering of foreign correspondents in Nanking in the spacious chamber of the Foreign Office today, the new Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi of the National Government declared that the Government will courageously proceed with the work of stabilizing East Asia in concert with friendly nations, with the ultimate object of contributing to world peace.

* * *

Chancellor Adolf Hitler issued orders today to the German Supreme Command to make preparations for another grand-scale attempt to smash Moscow fortifications, in order to save German troops from passing winter months at field positions,

OPERATIONS IN NORTH AFRICA HAVE IMMENSE SIGNIFICANCE

Italy Determined to Achieve Complete Control of Mediterranean Sea Which Is Her Life-Line

By TATEO MOGAMI
(From the Keikoku)

Part I

The success of the Axis operations on the North African and the Caucasian fronts will be the turning points of the present Second World War. The complete capture of Stalingrad by the Germans is now only a matter of time and their operations in the Caucasus are progressing according to schedule. If the Axis forces succeed in ejecting the Allied troops from Alexandria and Cairo, the remnants of the latter troops would be forced to take refuge in Palestine and Syria, thereby accelerating the termination of the European war. For this reason the trend of the campaign in North Africa is of exceptional importance. Both the United States and Britain realize this and are exerting every effort to bolster the desert defenses to stem the Axis tide.

Looking back upon the earlier stages of the North African campaign, both sides carried on a 7-month hit and run operation, interspersed with frequent lulls. Tobruk was encircled by the Axis forces but no major offensive was undertaken to recapture it. As time elapsed without any new development, some doubt was entertained concerning the ability of the German and Italian units in effecting comebacks. Both sides took advantage of the prevailing lull, however, to prepare for the coming battle.

The British, sensing the long lull as an ill omen, increased their air patrol and repeatedly sent out reconnaissance and raiding parties over the Mediterranean to seek out and attack Italian convoys bound for Libya. Naples and various Italian ports in Libya were frequently bombed by British bombers. The Mediterranean fleet was also strengthened to disrupt the Axis line of communication between the two continents.

Muster 750,000 Men

By the end of November 1941, the British managed to muster some 750,000 soldiers on the desert sands of North Africa. Furthermore, the number of British armored cars and airplanes was 2 or 3 times larger than the number under the command of General Erwin Rommel who possessed about 1,500 tanks and 1,000 airplanes. With this numerical superiority the British confidently launched their offensive last November.

The following four reasons prompted the British to take the initiative in North Africa late that November:

(1) To heighten the demoralization of the German troops on the Soviet front, especially in the Caucasus where winter was about to set in, by dealing punishing blows on the Axis troops in North Africa.

(2) To meet the political demands make at home and by the Soviet Union for the opening of a Second Front.

(3) To safeguard Mediterranean sea'anes to the Middle East.

(4) To make a display of British strength to France, Italy, Turkey and other countries and thereby stabilize their political supremacy in the Mediterranean areas.

When the numerically superior Allied forces opened up their offensive it looked for a moment that they might succeed in realizing the above aims because they had broken through the strong Axis encirclement at Tobruk on November 27 to make contact with their comrades outside the garrison. But suddenly, on the following day, the table was turned against the Allies when the invigorated Axis forces nearly annihilated them in the Marmarica region. About 5,000 British and Australian officers and men, including a divisional commander, were taken prisoner. The very same day the German panzer units crossed the Egyptian border and on December 2, the British were forced to evacuate from Sidi Razhig.

At this juncture, the Japanese Government declared war on the United States and Britain. Germany and Italy immediately followed suit. A series of amazing Japanese victories on sea, land and in air infused a new spirit in the fighting forces of our allies in North Africa.

Malta Heavily Bombed

With the advent of the year 1942, aerial bombardment on the island fortress of Malta by German and Italian aircraft were intensified. Agedabia was reoccupied by the Axis nations and while their line of communication, originating from Tripoli, was gradually strengthened as they advanced the Allies were in a dilemma as to how to check their opponent's incessant drive. The two important cities in Cyrenaica, Barce and El Abiar, were entered on February 2 by the Axis troops and 4 days later El Gazala was also re-

About this time the authorities of the Vichy Government who were drawing closer toward the Axis conferred with Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister. It was rumored that, at this meeting, the former agreed to transport Axis war supplies on their vessels from the French naval base at Toulon to Tripoli via French Tunisia. The British, on the other hand, sensed the danger which had engulfed their positions in Egypt and they maneuvered to force the Government of Egypt into declaring war against the Axis. But the Egyptian Government sternly rebuked the British method of power politics and stood their grounds fast. As a matter of fact, the Egyptians' anti-British sentiment increased and so did British consternation.

Thus, the Vichy Government's collaboration with the Axis insured General Rommel of receiving reinforcements from across the Mediterranean. He had access to three routes, namely, to Tunisia from Marseilles via the coast of Morocco; to the same port via Sardinia and Morocco and to Tripoli or Benghazi from southern Italy via the Strait of Sardinia. Troops were also transported by air from Italy, Greece and Crete to the African desert front.

Seesaw Battle

Ever since the scene of conflagration switched to North Africa, it has been a seesaw tussle for both armies all along the 2,000 kilometer desert sand between Libya and Egypt. Engagements were centered chiefly along the narrow trunk line roads which run parallel with the coast line and the object was to capture strategic wayside towns or fortifications which served as communication centers. Operations along this restricted area were like, for example, fighting inside a tunnel where large-scale encirclement tactics or flanking movements were almost next to impossible to execute. In addition, the difficulty of acquiring sufficient drinking water and food supplies prevented the vanguard from advancing too far from its furthermost base. So each time there was any noticeable advance, it was soon followed by a period of lull to enable the rear communication line to catch up with the vanguard.

Weather, a Factor

Weather is another important natural element in North Africa. During daytime the desert temperature always ranges from 104 to 113 degrees Fahrenheit. And due to this unbearable heat, special consideration must be given not only to the men themselves but to the implements of war which they use. All machineries must be equipped with a special cooling system, especially tanks when the compartment temperature rises as high as 122 degrees. Then, on the other hand, when night descends, the thermometer frequently drops as low as 32 degrees Fahrenheit.

Other than the heat and extreme chilliness, the fine desert sand is another great nuisance. For instance, the power of a motor which generates 1,000 horse-power under normal condition is reduced to 670 horsepower when fine sand creeps into the mechanism of a motor. But the typical German thoroughness and ingenuity devised means to overcome these natural elements.

During the four-month period of lull which prevailed from February this year, both armies rested their troops as much as possible and overhauled their machineries. The British hastily reinforced their battered lines with South Africa, De Gaullist and the defeated Polish troops after they had lost a large number of Indian and Australian soldiers in Cyrenaica. It was no easy problem for the British to amply clothe, feed and arm this new cosmopolitan army because in the east Mediterranean, heavily laden British convoys fell victims to Axis bombers and submarines. In this area alone, 22 Allied warships of all type and 18 merchantmen were either sunk or damaged.

May 26, 1942, heralded the opening of the third Axis offensive in North Africa in unison with the Nazis spring offensive on the eastern front. Marshal Rommel ordered his panzer units into action and within 24 hours reached El Adelli, 20 miles east of Bir Hacheim. A gigantic tank battle took place at a point 50 kilometers south of Tobruk in which the Axis emerged victorious, directly threatening Tobruk.

British Fall Back

By June 5, the Axis line in North Africa extended from Ain el Gazala in the north to Bir Hacheim in the south. The battle which ensued was of exceptional ferocity. It raged for 3 days under intense heat. Unable to withstand their opponents' pressure, the British withdrew from Bir Hacheim. This provided the Axis forces an opening to strike the southern flank of the Tobruk garrison. The advance surged on without a letup and on June 13 the British had to admit that they had fallen back from the region of El Gazala to new positions further back. Tobruk was now completely encircled. The pressure was gradually tightened, then suddenly on June 21, the German High Command announced in a special communique the fall of Tobruk. Approximately 53,000 prisoners were taken, together with more than a thousand tanks.

Soon afterwards, the Italian High Command mentioned the following causes as having contributed to the recapture of the strategic base:

(1) The demoralization of the fighting spirit of the British defenders of the Tobruk garrison after their comrades were severely beaten at El Gazala.

(2) The concentric bombardment of the relatively limited British defenses by Italian and German artillery and airplanes.

(3) The splendid teamwork of the Axis tank units.

(4) The superiority of the Axis strategy coupled with the aggressive spirit of both the Italian and German troops despite 26 continuous days of gruelling desert warfare.

Profiles

Kazuo Aoki

The Minister without Portfolio has finally received his appointment. Since September 17, when, at the request of Premier Tojo, he joined the Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio, he has quietly remained in the background, awaiting that placement which of necessity must come to him. Today he stands at the head of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the first Minister of a newly-established Ministry.

The most of his prominent life has been spent in the services of his country. Through the long years of his distinguished career, he has been engaged in governmental work, exerting his efforts toward the interest of his country. His has been a long and a full career; it has been a profitable one, for it was the long years of his past career, with its rich, abundant experiences, what has molded him today an expert in the fields of finance and economics.

Soon after his graduation from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1916, he entered the Finance Ministry. Here, where talent and efficiency were the common scales for measuring the ability of its multitude of alert and talented employees, he found himself facing competition more than ordinarily acute. Sharp, intelligent, capable, he rapidly pulled himself apart from the Ministry's intelligent horde. With Kawagoe, Kaya, and Ishiwata, he established himself as one of the Ministry's four younger paladins.

Held Many Offices

Since then he has filled many of the Ministry's important posts—chief of the Research Section, chief of the Treasury Section, director of the Foreign Exchange Department, Director of the Finance Bureau. He has filled the offices of vice-president and subsequently president of the Cabinet Planning Board, and Finance Minister of the Abe Cabinet. He was the economic adviser to the National Government of China, in which capacity he was instrumental in aiding the Nanking Government effect its extensive currency reforms.

His appointment to the new Ministry comes as no surprise, for, well-versed in the financial and the economic, there is no one more capable or more fitted for the post than he. Not only an expert in these lines, his methods themselves are sure, steady, and safe. He does not attempt the impossible, nor does he allow the slip-shod or the defective. His methods are impregnated with solidity and security.

He himself is an unusual man He is a man who is governed by practicality and reason. Alert, analytical, shrewd, his reasoning is razor-edged and probing. A proficient arguer since the forenoon of his college days, he reasons logically and systematically. Again the reasoning of his organized sorites, most men acknowledge defeat; few there are who can withstand the searching, penetrating logic of his analytical mind.

Fights for His Convictions

For a superior to stand before a subordinate and justify the function of a government office is, if nothing else, humiliating to the justifier. To be able to face that humiliation in the cause of one's conviction is the mark of a man honest in his efforts and in his beliefs. When Aoki became Minister of Finance and the Industrial Club feted his appointment with a gala party, Genjiro Shiraishi, as master-of-ceremonies, gave the congratulatory address, in which he slightly criticized the existing bureaucracy, closing with the statement that he "hoped the new Finance Minister would remedy these faults." In answer, Aoki, in a speech which lasted for more than forty minutes showed the unreasonableness of the demands imposed upon the Finance Ministry. Not only a proficient speaker, but upon those issues in which he firmly believed a partisan, he refused to concede or to comprise. To him compromise was to admit defeat; it was a half-way measure to which he could not concede his convictions.

It was this conviction to do that which must be done that dominated

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MOVEMENT FOR SIMPLIFICATION OF JAPANESE STARTED IN 1866

Writer Fears That Hasty Revision of Our Language Will Impair Development of Japan's Culture

By TAKAO YAMADA
(From the Bungei Shunju)

Once again the question of simplifying the written characters of our language is being strongly advocated in the country. Such a movement was sponsored as far back as the second year of Keio (1866), when Mitsu Mayejima requested the then Shogun Yoshinobu Tokugawa to consider the advisability of reforming Chinese ideographs, as well as the structure of the Japanese language. Since nothing constructive came out of his request, Mayejima subsequently presented a recommendation to the Shugi-in, the predecessor of the present Japanese Diet, for the abolition of Chinese characters. At that time, there were many prominent intellectuals who, like Mayejima, maintained that the reformation of our language was absolutely essential. In the sixth year of Meiji (1873), he again submitted his viewpoints to Minister Iwakura for consideration. On the other hand, Shunzo Yanagawa made a recommendation to the Government advising the exclusive use of our kana in all official notifications and proclamations.

While this agitation for ideograph reformation was going on, Shu Nishi published in the Meiroku Shinshi, one of the representative magazines of that time, his opinions on it and suggested that Roman letters be used in writing. In 1874, Usaburo Shimizu asserted that it would be useful if only hira-kana (kana in cursive style) was popularized for writing purposes. In view of these divergent suggestions, public interest in regard to the necessity of overhauling our writing system began to be roused gradually.

Two Theories

In February, 1880, Baron Hiroyuki Kato urged the then Minister of Education to send an able scholar to Europe to study philology, so that a language reformation movement could be judiciously initiated. Soon thereafter, two opposite views came to prevail. One advocated the exclusive use of kana by abolishing the use of Chinese characters and the other pleaded for the use of Roman letters in writing. Finally, in the sixteenth year of Meiji (1883), two societies for encouraging the use of kana were set up, but their movements began to be conducted in different channels without endeavoring to reach a common understanding, and so no unanimity was reached.

In the twenty-third year of Meiji, the kana popularization campaign waned noticeably, but three years later a vigorous agitation was launched to improve the writing system of our language. In August, 1900, the Education Ministry ordered the use of vertical strokes in writing with the object of simplifying the use of kana. As such a step was considered detrimental to the healthy development of our language from an orthodox point of view, it was naturally opposed by the intellectuals, with the result that the Education Ministry withdrew its order. However, to investigate into the language reformation question, it appointed an inquiry commission designated the Kokugo Chosa-kai (Japanese Language Inquiry Commission) consisting of seven members, including Mitsu Mayejima as its chairman. This commission functioned until February of the thirty-fifth year of Meiji, when it was replaced by a new body of a similar nature called the Kokugo Chosa Iinkai. It had ten representative scholars as members under the chairmanship of Baron Hiroyuki Kato. It was abolished only in the third year of Taisho (1914).

Uyeda and Language Reform

After the abolition of this commission, no new organization was set up until Tokugoro Nakahashi came to assume the portfolio of Education, when a temporary Japanese Language Commission was established. It was later made a permanent organization, and it is still in operation. It is, therefore, natural that its members have always been the central figures in the discussion of the problem. It may not be inappropriate to say that it is executing the plans worked out by the previous commission organized under the chairmanship of Baron Kato at whose suggestion the Education Ministry had earlier sent Mannen Uyeda to Europe to study philology. Uyeda returned home in the twenty-eigth year of Meiji and he was soon appointed a lecturer on linguistic science in Tokyo Imperial University. Thus, he became the originator of a new linguistic science in our country.

The general outcry for a reform of the Japanese language has obviously become stronger owing to the use of numerous Chinese ideographs, in addition to Japanese kana. While it is generally admitted that the writing of Chinese characters requires special skill and diligent study for a long period, it is deplorable that some ease-loving people even allege that kana-writing is somewhat difficult. There are certain circles who express the opinion that the English language, having twenty six letters in all, is in an advantageous position to facilitate its propagation; whereas our language, having thousands of Chinese characters, difficult to master, cannot possibly compete with it in cultural activities. From all these conflicting opinions, it is discernible that a tendency has developed for urging the simplification of our language for the purpose of making it to be easily mastered by everybody. It must be noted, however, that each language has its own tradition and peculiarity. Therefore, in undertaking a reformation of our language, we must not neglect to take full account of these two important historical factors.

Absurd Proposal

It is regrettable that our nationals are inclined to undervalue the capacity of our language, for they are still under the spell of Western civilization which came to this country soon after the Meiji Restoration. It is, indeed, most amazing that in the fifth year of Meiji, Yurei Mori strongly advocated the replacement of the Japanese language by the English language, in which he was quite proficient. Had his suggestion been accepted, it is certain that Japan would have ultimately come under the control of Britain and the United States.

Quite apart from this irrelevant suggestion, a tendency was developed to popularize the use of Roman letters in writing. It is, however, gratifying to note that such a movement has now practically disappeared from the country, and yet there is the possibility that it may crop up again in the future. As against this, those who are maintaining that it is difficult to master Chinese ideographs seem to be laboring under a misconception, because it is a fact that they do not actually feel any difficulty in writing Chinese characters. Even foreign students can learn to write and read Chinese characters within a sufficient time. For example, a Russian student studying at the preparatory course of the Kenkoku University of Manchoukuo could only read kana in the beginning; but at the end of six months, he became so proficient in writing Chinese ideographs that he was quite at par with the average graduates of Japanese middle schools. This clearly proves that the prevalence of Chinese characters in Japanese writing is not in the least disadvantageous to the study of the Japanese language.

It is belived that Westerners were the first to refer to the difficulty of writing Chinese characters. Their view may be correct from their standpoint, but there is no reason why the learning of Chinese ideographs should be viewed as a painstaking effort on the part of certain sections of our nationals. Since our people have been using Chinese characters for a long time, it is obvious that we do not think that in writing them we have to devote undue labor. In fact, Chinese characters in vogue in Japanese language have become its integral parts, and that is why they must be studied along with kana. In view of this fact, it may be said that our nationals, who are referring to the difficulty of mastering Chinese characters, are doing so by imitating the viewpoint of Westerners.

Should Adopt New Words

It must be borne in mind that an unnecessary or a hasty reformation of our language would be detrimental to its dignity and peculiarity. Moreover, such a move is liable to injure our cultural standard and advancement. But this does not mean that we should refrain from coining new words or assimilating new phrases. What should be avoided is the unnecessary simplification of our language, because a step of that nature would inevitably restrict the use of words, thereby depriving us of the opportunity of refining our language in a more dignified form and in a peculiarly charming style unique to it.

There is an inseparable connection between our language and our national spirit. We have many words and phrases which are not only compatible with our national spirit, but go a long way in keeping it in a spontaneous virile manner. For instance, such phrases as mo-shiwake naikara hara-o-kiru and sorega uso-dattara kubio-ageru, which respectively mean "I will disembowel in order to show my regret" and "If that proves false, I will give you my head," cannot be replaced by new phrases, for they are direct expressions of our national spirit.

It is, therefore, obvious that the simplification of the Japanese language through the extensive use of kana is not at all tenable. Similarly, it is not a practical proposition to lay stress on the use of Chinese ideographs only. What is needed is a harmonious blending of these two systems, so that the Japanese language may retain its peculiarity both in writing and speaking. Although it is true that

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